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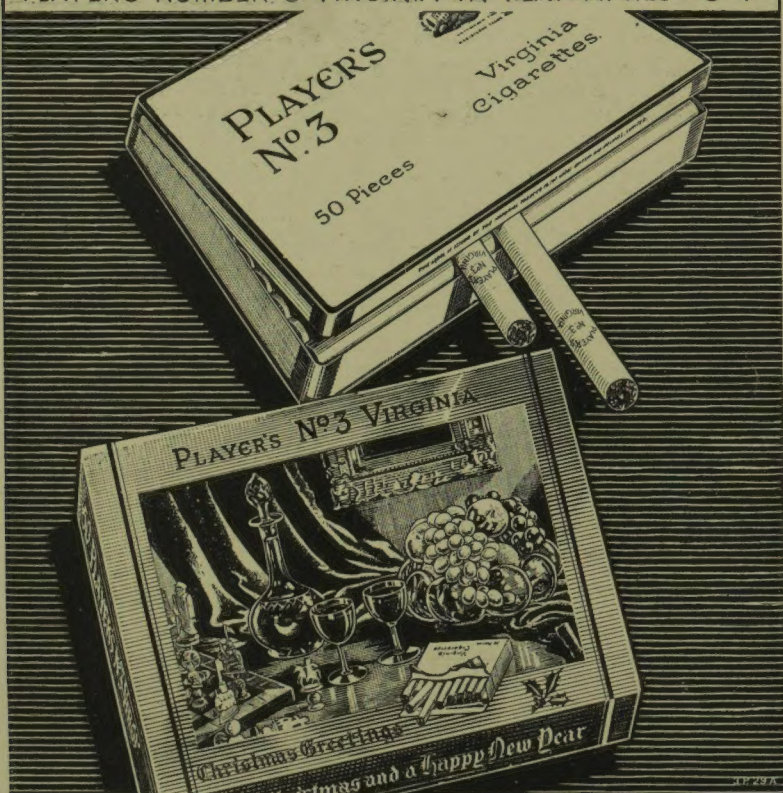
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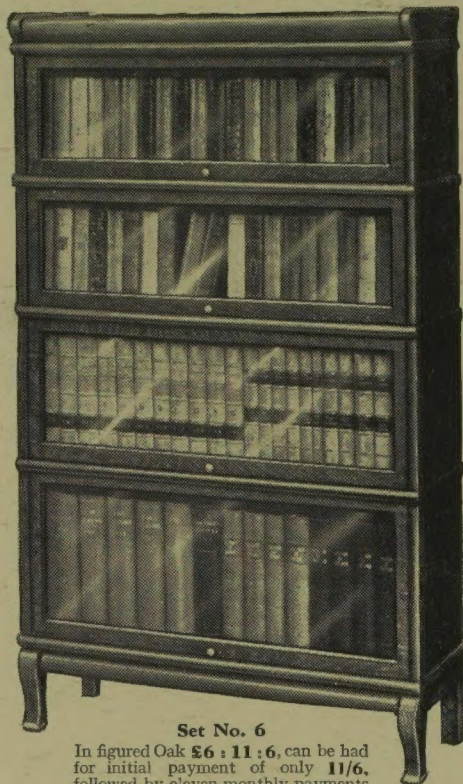
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- "The Belated Guest" by Erhard Amadeus-Dier.
- "Bringing home the Christmas Dinner" by Jakob Jordaens.
- "Travel through the Ages" by Lionel Edwards, R.I., (three pages).
- "Mystery and Imagination": by E. A. Poe. Illustrated by Segrelles.
- "Christmas Plays" by Muriel A. Broderick (four pages).
- "A Lament for a Dog's Demise" by Gustave Taubert.
- "The Mass of St. Giles" and "St. Giles elevating the Host" (two pages from the pictures in the National Gallery).
- "Why the fifteenth Hussars have captured colours as a Device" by Gilbert Holiday (double page).
- "Annamese Fairy Tales" (stories and illustrations by Louis Chochod).
- "The Emperor who wore Fetters at His Accession" (story and illustrations by Edward Osmond).
- "The Good Old Days of the snow and ice winter" (after the pictures by Hendrik Avercamp in the National Gallery).
- "A Piper of Dreams" by D. M. Wheeler.
- "Wishing you a Merry Christmas" by W. E. Webster.
- "Rag-Bag Figurines"—Historical miniatures by Mary Nicolls.
- "A Christmas Trencherman Beyond Compare" by Frank Reynolds.

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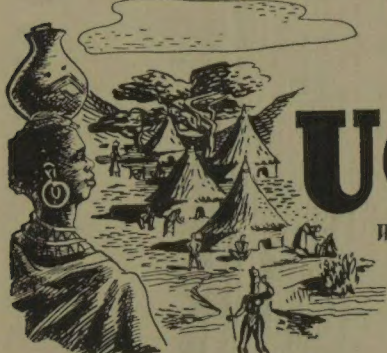
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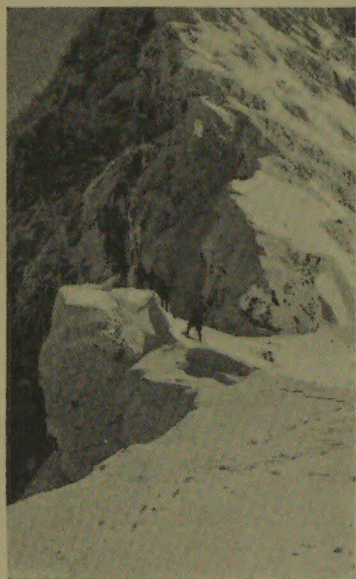
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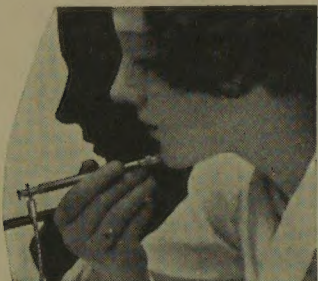
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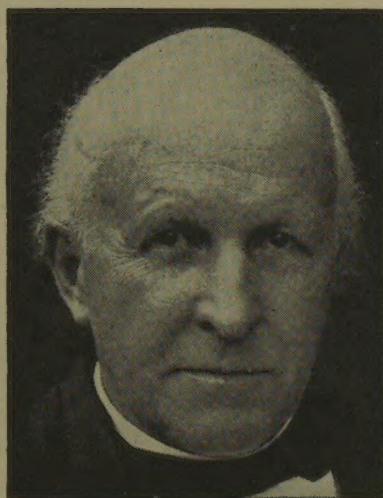
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1935.



THE TRUSTED HEAD OF A SOUND GOVERNMENT: THE RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN, THE PRIME MINISTER.

In the first message he broadcast before the General Election, Mr. Baldwin said of the National Government formed in 1931: "Our united effort has pulled the country on to firm ground. . . . I ask for the confidence of the country again. I ask for it now because, in the present state of the world, with the problems which confront us, a settled Government is essential—a Government which can speak with authority, that is known to have the full authority of the people,

and which has before it a period of years in which it can pursue its task." That he did not ask in vain, the world is well aware: he is the trusted head of a sound Government, working, as he himself has emphasised on various occasions, for the improvement of conditions at home and for the preservation of peace abroad, a Government fittingly led by one who is, above all, reliable, given neither to political trimming, nor to sensationalism, nor to the making of rash promises.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE lumber now loading the world largely consists of the Old Novelties. They are the exact converse of the Fresh Antiquities. It is a fresh antiquity, say, that grass is green; and, if artists dislike it, it is not merely that grass is fresh but that artists are stale. But here we allow for moods and modes; the Classicist may assume that grass was gold in the Golden Age; the Impressionist that grass is blue whenever he is in the blues; the Pessimist that grass is black, because colours, like cats, are all alike in the dark. But I do draw the line when the faded fashions of my boyhood, the far-off time when grass was maroon or magenta that season, are imposed on me now *because* they are modern.

It is allowable in art; it is absurd in science. The obvious instance is that Darwinians can still call Anti-Darwinians reactionaries. Darwinism has now been disputed, or denied, by nearly three generations of scientists, all more modern than Darwin. But still the Origin of Species must be the End of Speculations. Or again, when young people call me antiquated because I am not a Communist, I cannot but recall that at the age of eighteen I actually was a Communist; and that was certainly a long time ago. I am antiquated all right, but not antiquated in being Anti-Communist. I had heard of Marx when I heard of Matthew Arnold, and both were very old gentlemen when I was young. It was the nineteenth century that was the Age of Socialists. The very rise of others, Douglasites, Distributists, or Fascists, proves that this is not the Age of Socialists.

Understand; I do not object to ancient things being believed although they are ancient. I only object to ancient things being believed because they are modern. If anyone can defend Darwin against Bateson or Vialleton on the facts, he is quite entitled to appeal to the facts, but not to the fashion. Our fathers could believe in Communism after its collapse in Paris; our sons may even believe in Communism after its success in Moscow. So, for that matter, the old Individualist has as much right to go back to Adam Smith as we have to go back to Aristotle. But the follower of Mill would now probably admit he was rather old-fashioned. Is it not time the follower of Marx admitted the same thing?

As a fact, of course, there is always a tendency for new thoughts to deal with old things. The reason our new thinkers, in some cases, have never noticed it is very simple indeed; it is because that special sort of new thinker never thinks. But those who do think, even when they think wrong, always think backwards; in the sense of thinking their way back to the foundations of thought. Thus, the Communist is not content to say that there will be a Communist condition at the end of human history; he has repeatedly asserted that there was a Communist condition even at the beginning. But even if he does not think backwards in chronology, he must think backwards in philosophy. There is no such thing as thinking, except thinking about where things come from or how they came to be what they are; it is obviously a part of the question of what they are. If we say

to somebody, "Who are you?" he answers with the name he had yesterday and not the alias he proposes to adopt to-morrow. If we ask of any family, "Who are these people?" we are told that they are the Browns who come from Birmingham; not that they are a nameless newly-begotten race who intend some day to emigrate to Bolivia. Identification in the present is identical with identity in the past; we

or pretend that old Huxley is still alive; or pretend that the ideas of Thomas Huxley are still identical with those of Aldous Huxley, or even of Julian Huxley. It is irrational, for instance, to treat the individualism of Herbert Spencer as something antiquated, but the agnosticism of Herbert Spencer as something fresh and promising. The one relegated the Commonwealth to the remote background and the other relegated the Creator to the remote background; and there is something to be said for both views; but we cannot call people advanced Socialists for doubting the first idea and belated dogmatists for doubting the second.

If anybody has any credit or discredit for producing either of the two views, the bald-headed old Victorian with the whiskers had the credit or discredit of producing both. But the extreme individualism which was upheld by old Herbert Spencer, and, in a manner much more spirited and amusing, by old Auberon Herbert, was not even really previous to, but rather contemporary with, the work of Karl Marx and the march of a majority of the modern revolutionists in the direction of Socialism or Communism. In the first Fabian Tracts we can trace the fact that the Socialist and the Anarchist fought each other on equal terms for the future and the leadership of youth. One of Mr. Bernard Shaw's first official tracts was called quite defiantly, "The Impossibility of Anarchism." In that struggle, the Socialists were the more successful, but not the more hopeful, in the claim to offer a new hope to humanity. My personal reasons for disagreeing with Socialism are not relevant here; I only say that the Socialists may reasonably appeal to us as the Grand Old Party, but not as the Great New Idea.

But the nonsense about the Old Novelties is that they are still offered as new. Every educated person ought to know that there is a case for certain conceptions already common in the time of Herbert Spencer or Auberon Herbert; for evolution; for ethics without supernaturalism; for the community of goods; for the sufficiency of the State; for the unlimited liberty or licence of the individual. Only I mildly object when an earnest young man, or a still more earnest young woman, thinks I am deaf to new ideas because I venture to differ from my grandfather, or question the infallibility of my great-aunt,

when they held exactly the same ideas. Of course, the confusion has really come into the question by the folly of arguing mainly about whether ideas are old or new, instead of about whether they are false or true. But on the merely practical side, and especially in what we call practical politics, it is really true that the Old Novelties may be called the Old Nuisances. It is bad enough that a young man should be merely staring at a future that is a fog; it is worse still that he should be staring in the wrong direction; at a past, which for him is equally foggy. It is worse that he should be thinking of new things, in the sense that nobody ever thought of them before, when they are really remote only because everybody has been bored with them already. That is making every man's life a mantrap of illusion; and making every generation start afresh with the same mistake.



THE FIRST WOMAN TO FLY THE SOUTH ATLANTIC: MISS JEAN BATTEN, THE DARING YOUNG NEW ZEALANDER WHO DISCARDED ALL SAFETY DEVICES FOR HER OCEAN CROSSING AND ESTABLISHED THREE NEW RECORDS.

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Photograph by Cecil Storey.

do not talk about the new names we shall have in the Utopia of the future, because we have no notion of what they would be. In this sense, everybody looks backward for everything; for in this sense, there is nothing in front of us but nothing.

In this sense certainly all our ideas are old ideas; and in this sense there is every justification even for the upholders of the Old Novelties. Since all are in fact looking at the past, they have as much right to cling to the recent past as to the remote past. If their days among the dead are past, they are entitled to prefer the dead world of Huxley and Herbert Spencer to the dead world of Goldsmith and Gibbon, or to the dead world of Dante and Aquinas, or to the dead world of Plato and Aristotle. But they must not deny that Herbert Spencer is dead,

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: NEWS OF THE WEEK IN PICTURES.



THE PHENOMENAL FLOODS IN THE RHONE VALLEY: THE RIVER AT AVIGNON (WHERE MOST OF THE TOWN WAS INUNDATED, AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TOOK CHARGE); SHOWING THE SITUATION OF THE FAMOUS HALF-BRIDGE, THE "PONT D'AVIGNON."



AFTER A PHENOMENAL RISE OF THE RHONE HAD FLOODED MUCH OF THE TOWN: A TYPICAL SCENE AT AVIGNON.



THE INSTALLATION OF LORD TWEEDSMUIR AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA: A BRILLIANT CEREMONY IN THE CHAMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AT QUEBEC; IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION CABINET (ROUND THE TABLE; CENTRE).

After heavy and continuous rain in south-eastern France, the Rhone rose in flood, and as long ago as November 12 Avignon was surrounded by water, which was lapping against the foot of the ramparts. Most of the riverside suburbs had to be abandoned; and subsequently the whole city was inundated, with the exception of the high ground round the Place Clemenceau. The homeless thousands were sheltered by the military authorities, who also took over the administration of the town in a large measure. The famous half-bridge, the "Pont d'Avignon" (seen in the left-hand illustration above), is stated to have been somewhat damaged. It has stood as it is practically since the seventeenth century.



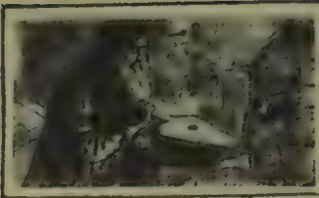
THE COLLAPSE OF A BANK DERAILS AND WRECKS A SOUTHERN RAILWAY MILK TRAIN: THE TRACK TILTED TO AN ANGLE OF FORTY DEGREES.

The London and Southampton main line was completely blocked from about 6.45 a.m. on November 17, when an empty milk train returning from London to Salisbury on the fast down track was derailed at Potbridge, near Basingstoke. The only persons on the train were the guard, the driver, and the fireman, all of whom escaped with a severe shaking. The accident



BREAKDOWN GANGS CLEARING THE WRECKAGE OF THE MILK TRAIN WRECKED ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY: AN ACCIDENT IN WHICH NO ONE WAS KILLED.

occurred at a wide cutting nearly 100 ft. deep. During the night a part of the banking collapsed, leaving a cavity some ten feet wide. The weight of the displaced mass of clay and sand forced up a section of the down line, and for nearly 200 ft. the track was tilted to an angle. The locomotive, fortunately, did not overturn when it ran off the track.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



CLAWS AND SPURS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

WE are apt to take things as we find them in "Natural History" as in all other things, asking no questions as to the "why" and the "wherefore" of what we see. It is, for instance, so much a matter of common knowledge that dogs and cats and birds and reptiles have claws on their toes that it is tacitly assumed that nothing could be gained by asking why this should be. Yet even on a cursory survey it will be found that these claws present a number of aspects well worth taking note of.

To begin with, they are not to be found on all land-dwellers. The frogs and toads, for example, are clawless. But from the reptiles onwards to man himself, they are present, though presenting peculiarities of shape which we distinguish as "nails" or "hoofs." These are both modifications of "claws." Generally speaking, they seem to have come into being as direct responses to more or less rapid motion over hard ground. At various times, and for various reasons, mainly associated with securing food, they came to be used for scratching holes or for seizing prey, as in the cat tribe, wherein they have become specially modified so as to enable them to keep clear of the ground and so preserve the sharpness of their points.

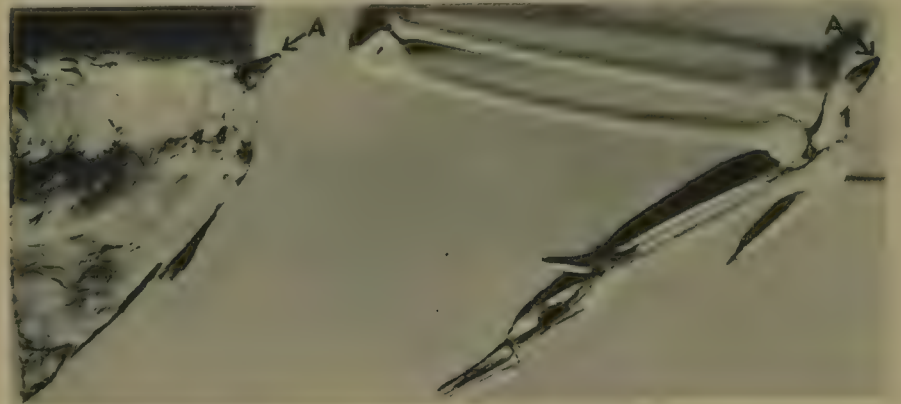
In the birds they serve many purposes. In the game-birds, for example, they are strongly developed, and used for scratching. In eagles, hawks, and owls they are always conspicuously large, serving as hooks for seizing and holding prey. In the rail tribe they are long and slender, supplementing the long toes, and thus affording a wide supporting area when walking over floating vegetation. This is especially true of the jacanas, wherein the claw of the hind-toe is excessively long. In some birds, such as the herons, bitterns, and night-jars, the inner edge of the middle toe is deeply serrated to form a comb-like structure (see opposite page). No satisfactory explanation of this strange modification has yet been found. It has been suggested that the night-jar uses this comb to remove the scales of moth wings from the long bristles which guard its mouth. But the herons and bitterns have no such bristles. Their actions when preening, however, convinced Lord William Percy that this comb was used in removing slime from the feathers contaminated by the writhings of captured eels. The many cinematograph pictures he made of this bird at its toilet certainly seem to support this interpretation. Perhaps the most surprising use of toe-claws among birds is that of the cassowary, wherein the claw of the inner toe is enlarged to form a long, pointed spike, used as a fighting weapon between rival males.

It is probably by no means generally known that the wings of birds bear claws, though greatly reduced in size, since in only a few cases can they be used. But a small claw is to be found on the thumb in a large number of birds, and on the second digit also in many birds of prey, ducks, and water-hens. Only in the embryos of the ostrich and the penguins does the vestigial third finger also bear a claw. But in the majority of species they must have

may be fairly sure that all the flight feathers were moulted at the same time. The ducks, coots, and water-hens still moult after this fashion, for during the period of flightlessness they can find security from enemies by hiding away among the reeds till the new feathers have grown.

Archaeopteryx in this dilemma used the three claws in its wings as climbing irons. And this is precisely what happens to-day in the case of the young hoatzin. This bird, a native of British Guiana, passes its whole life amid trees. The young are active within a few hours of hatching, and have a habit of climbing out along the nest-branch to meet the parent returning with food. Should one, by mischance, lose its hold and drop down into the stream below—for the

When we turn to the armature of spurs borne by some birds on the feet, we are confronted by weapons unknown elsewhere save among the most primitive of



PARTS OF THE WING OF A SPUR-WINGED GOOSE (*PLECTROPTERUS GAMBRENSIS*); SHOWING THE SPUR (A, A'), WHICH IS AN OUTGROWTH FROM ONE OF THE "WRIST-BONES" AND IS CAPPED BY A HORNY, SHARP-POINTED SHEATH.

In the living spur-winged goose, the spur is concealed when the wing is closed. In the photograph on the left it is seen protruding from the feathers of the "wrist-joint." The use of the spur has not yet been determined, though it may serve as a weapon, as does that of the Egyptian three-toed plover, illustrated on this page.



A SPECIES OF GOOSE THAT BEARS A SPUR ON ITS WING: *PLECTROPTERUS RUPELLI*, ONE OF FOUR AFRICAN SPUR-WINGED GEES; WITH GOSLINGS.—[Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.]

living mammals—the duck-bill and the echidna. As everybody knows, the legs of the game-cock bear horny spurs of great length, supported on a bony core. They are certainly formidable weapons, for their points are sharp. In some of the francolins there may be several pairs. What started the evolution of such weapons no one has yet been able to suggest. At first sight there seems to be an easier problem in endeavouring to explain the presence of spurs on the wings. For many birds, especially pigeons and plovers, use the wings for buffeting their rivals during the mating period.

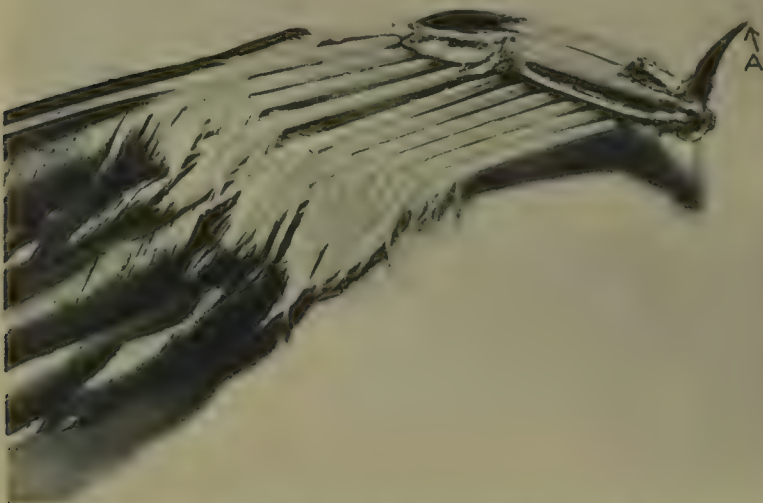
That extinct giant pigeon, the solitaire, it may be remembered, bore large, nodular excrescences of bone, nearly as big as a walnut, on the wrist-joint. And with this "knuckle-duster," Leguat, the ancient mariner who discovered this bird in Rodriguez in 1697, tells us they fought viciously. This is the more remarkable since the wing, as a whole, had so degenerated in size as to be useless for flight.

The weapons on the wings now to be reviewed, however, are of a very different type. For they take the form of horny spurs mounted on a bony core, like the spur on the leg of a game-cock. But they are found on different parts of the wing. In the spur-winged plover, for instance, the spur arises from the base of the "palm-bone," or metacarpal, of the thumb; on the spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus*), from the upper surface of one of the wrist-bones—the radiale—while in *Palamedea* and *Chauna*,



AN EXAMPLE OF A SPUR-WINGED BIRD FROM THE ORDER LIMCOLIÆ: THE CAYENNE LAPWING (*HOPLOPTERUS CAYANUS*) ONE OF FOUR SPECIES OF PLOVER WITH THIS CHARACTERISTIC.—[Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.]

two aberrant geese of large size, there are two spurs on each wing, one at each end of the second metacarpal bone. In none of these birds are their spurs visible when the wing is closed. Exactly how they are used no one, apparently, seems to know.



THE SHARP SPUR OF THE EGYPTIAN THREE-TOED SPUR-WING PLOVER (A): A WEAPON WHICH IT IS INTERESTING TO COMPARE WITH THE SPUR ON THE WING OF THE GOOSE ILLUSTRATED ON THIS PAGE.

been functionless for countless generations. To see them at their largest one must turn to the fossilised remains of the first known bird, *Archaeopteryx*. Herein each of the three digits bears a claw, but functioning only during the nestling and moulting season. For in the earliest bird we

nest always overhangs the water—it immediately strikes out, makes for the river bank, and climbs up to the nest again.

Now we come to a point of considerable interest and importance. The wings are the first areas of the body to replace down by feathers. Now, if all these feathers grew at the same rate, the wing would soon be useless as a climbing organ, being impeded by the growing feathers at the end of the finger, and it would not be large enough to break the force of a fall. And so the growth of the four outermost quills is held in abeyance until the inner feathers are sufficiently long to serve as a feeble wing. So soon as this stage is reached, the four feathers at the tip of the wing begin to grow, to make of the wing an organ of flight in place of a climbing wing.

Curiously enough, this sequence of wing growth is found in the downy chicks of our partridges and pheasants to this very day, showing that ages and ages ago they were reared in nests in trees. Save on this assumption, how can we explain the close agreement between the wings in the nestlings of the two types? Nestling water-hens use the claws in their wings, but I have never had an opportunity of examining them at a somewhat later stage of the downy chick.

COMBS ON BIRDS' CLAWS:
MYSTERIOUS APPENDAGES—POSSIBLY
USED FOR CLEANING PLUMAGE.



WITH AN EDGE THAT IS PECTINATED OR COMB-LIKE:
PART OF THE MIDDLE CLAW OF A GOLIATH HERON
(*ARDEA GOLIATH*).



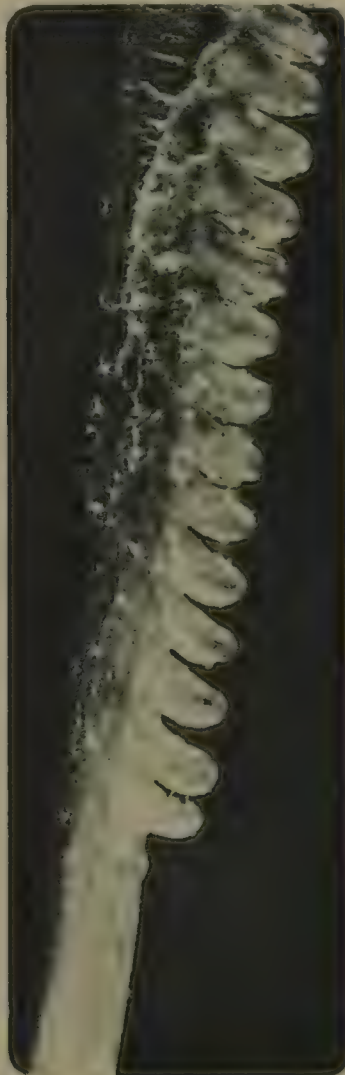
A COMB ALWAYS "AT HAND": PART OF THE FOOT
OF THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN NIGHTJAR (*CAPRIMULGUS*
EUROPAEUS MERIDIONALIS).



A FINELY TOOTHED COMB THAT CAN NEVER BE MISLAID:
PART OF THE MIDDLE CLAW OF A LITTLE BITTERN
(*IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS*).



A FOOT-COMB WHICH PERHAPS IS USEFUL FOR REMOVING
SLIME FROM THE FEATHERS: THE PECTINATED CLAW OF A SHAG
(*PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS*).



A COMB ON THE FOOT OF ANOTHER
FISH-EATING BIRD: PART OF THE
MIDDLE CLAW OF A BITTERN
(*BOTAURUS STELLARIS*).



A DIVING BIRD'S FOOT-COMB POSSIBLY USED FOR CLEANING
ITS PLUMAGE: PART OF THE MIDDLE CLAW OF A GANNET
(*SULA BASSANA*).

In a note on his photographs, Captain Pollen mentions having learnt that many birds have specialised combs on their middle claws through seeing Lord William Percy's camera studies of a bittern "doing its toilet with powder puff and comb." Mr. W. P. Pycraft, who reiers to this subject on the opposite page of this number, writes of herons in "The Standard Natural History": "The inner edge of the middle claw is serrated, that is, has a comb-like edge, but as to the use of this comb nothing is known. Nor is any explanation forthcoming as to certain strangely modified feathers known as 'powder-downs.' . . .

They look like wool, but when touched leave on the fingers an excessively fine powder recalling fuller's-earth. 'Powder-down' feathers are found in various birds." Captain Pollen writes: "I have heard it said that the comb is used for removing *mallophaga* (parasitic lice) from the feathers, but birds best equipped with combs are just as commonly infested as those without them. In gannets, which have a very good comb, this infestation is commoner and heavier than in almost any other bird. More probably the comb's use is for removing slime from the feathers, as most birds that have one are fish-eaters, except the nightjars."

PHOTOGRAPHS (MUCH MAGNIFIED) BY CAPTAIN W. M. H. POLLEN. (SEE "THE WORLD OF SCIENCE" ARTICLE OPPOSITE; THIRD PARAGRAPH.)

AMERICAN OBJECT-LESSONS FOR OUR £100,000,000 PLAN OF ROAD WORK: NEW YORK'S SOLUTION OF HIGHWAY PROBLEMS.



THE WORLD'S LONGEST HIGH-LEVEL ROAD VIADUCT: THE PULASKI SKYWAY, WHICH ELIMINATES SCORES OF INTERSECTIONS AND RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSINGS, CARRYING THE WEST ROAD FROM NEW YORK OVER INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW JERSEY AND CROSSING TWO RIVERS.



A METHOD OF ELIMINATING THE INTERSECTION OF SEVERAL LINES OF TRAFFIC ON THE SAME LEVEL: A "THREE-DECKER" ROADWAY, NEAR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON RIVER, BY MEANS OF ROAD-BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.



A ROAD DIVIDED BY A CENTRAL "SEAR," WITH BRANCHES EACH SIDE CONNECTING WITH A CROSS-ROAD CARRIED OVER A BRIDGE, AT FORT LEE, BERGEN COUNTY: ANOTHER SYSTEM OF AVOIDING LEVEL INTERSECTION.



WITH THE LONGEST ARCH IN THE WORLD: THE BAYONNE BRIDGE, OVER AN ARM OF NEW YORK HARBOUR, CONNECTING STATEN ISLAND WITH THE MAINLAND OF NEW JERSEY BY MEANS OF A BROAD HIGHWAY FOR VEHICLES—A VIEW FROM THE AIR.



A MODIFIED "CLOVER-LEAF" INTERSECTION OF MAIN ROADS AT TEANECK, A NEW JERSEY SUBURB OF NEW YORK: ONE ROAD CARRIED UNDER ANOTHER, WITH RADIATING LINKS—AN AIR VIEW OF A JUNCTION IN BERGEN COUNTY RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.



THE GREAT PULASKI SKYWAY AS SEEN FROM THE AIR: THE RIVERS PASSAIC (LEFT) AND HACKENSACK ON ITS RIGHT (TOP RIGHT) THE HOLLAND TUNNEL, DEEPLY UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER LEADING TO MANHATTAN.



A VIEW SHOWING THE IMMENSE ROAD VIADUCT CROSSING THE HUDSON RIVER LEADING TO MANHATTAN.



THE "CLOVER-LEAF" SYSTEM OF ROAD JUNCTIONS AS EMPLOYED ON UNITED STATES HIGHWAYS: AN AIR VIEW OF A COMPLETE EXAMPLE AT WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY, WHERE ROUTES NOS. 4 AND 25 INTERSECT, SHOWING HOW ALL TURNINGS OF CARS ARE MADE TO THE RIGHT, TO SUIT THE AMERICAN "RULE OF THE ROAD."

As a means of reducing unemployment, Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently announced a great scheme of road-construction. Broadcasting on November 3, he said: "I am in a position to tell you to-night, for the first time, that we are now embarking on a five-year plan which will involve the expenditure of no less than £100,000,000. In addition to normal grants, special assistance will be given from the Road Fund to ensure the improvement of trunk roads, the provision, where necessary, of dual carriage-ways and cycle tracks, and the elimination of weak bridges and level crossings." The

above photographs, illustrating great road works near New York carried out by the New Jersey State Highways Department, U.S.A., show the magnificent scale on which kindred problems have been solved in America. The elevated motor highways in New York itself, we may recall, were illustrated in our issue of January 12 last. Here we see extensions in surrounding districts. These photographs have been supplied by Mr. E. Stewart Fay, who has been gathering material in America for his forthcoming book, "London's New York." In an explanatory note he writes: "The great road-

engineering feats of the New York vicinity have been directed to two ends: (1) overcoming physical obstacles caused by the arms of New York Harbour; (2) accelerating the flow of congested traffic. Under (1) fall the four East River suspension bridges completed between 1883 and 1909; here also fall the three great Inter-State links built or run by the Port of New York Authority—the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge (world's longest span), and the Bayonne Bridge (world's longest arch). Under (2) the most remarkable feat is the Pulaski Skyway, carrying the trunk road to the west

for several miles clear above rivers, railways, factories, and houses of the industrial Jersey shore. Most main road crossings near New York are now bridged, the most important forming clover-leaf intersections, a device invented by the New Jersey engineers. That State now possesses eight of these intersections, one being at Teaneck and connected to the remarkable approach roads leading to the George Washington Bridge." This great bridge over the Hudson River, it may be noted, connects New Jersey with the northern part of Manhattan.

OBJECT-LESSONS FOR THE £100,000,000 SCHEME OF ROAD WORK: SURFACE "MALADIES" IN FRANCE.



DEEP CORRUGATION OF A ROAD SURFACE: A FORM OF DRY SOFTENING, SHOWING ITSELF IN SCALY SCARS WHICH MAY HAVE THE EFFECT OF CAUSING DISINTEGRATION OF THE SUB-STRUCTURE.



FAULTS COMMON IN A BITUMINOUS SURFACE LAID OVER A CONCRETE FOUNDATION: A RUNNING OF THE OUTER SKIN ON PORTIONS OF THE ROAD WHICH ARE ON A SLOPE, FORMING CRACKS AND WRINKLES.



SLIPPERY POLISH ON A ROAD SURFACE: A DEFECT DUE TO EFFORTS AT PREVENTING DISINTEGRATION BY THE USE OF MATERIALS THAT ARE TOO HARD AND THEREBY CONDUCE TO SKIDDING.



SURFACE SOFTENING PURE AND SIMPLE: A ROAD MALADY DUE TO LOW FUSION POINT IN THE COMPONENT MATERIALS—PATCHES PRODUCED BY VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS.



THE FORMATION OF FISSURES IN ROADS: A SYMPTOM THAT OCCURS IN CONCRETE SURFACES, CAUSED BY VARIATIONS OF SHRINKAGE IN THE LARGE SLABS COMPOSING THE ROAD.



DISINTEGRATION OF A ROAD SURFACE: AN EFFECT TO WHICH LIGHT MATERIALS SUCH AS WOOD BLOCKS ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE, THROUGH THE TANGENTIAL ACTION OF RAPIDLY MOVING WHEELS.

In announcing recently that the National Government had embarked on a vast five-year-plan of road reconstruction and improvements, calculated to cost £100,000,000, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said in a broadcast address: "Road programmes take a long time to mature. You have to make surveys, to negotiate with owners for the purchase of land, and to assemble men and materials before you can begin work. Now in 1931 we had to curtail expenditure on roads because the programmes of the preceding years had exhausted the resources of the Road Fund. . . . But, thanks to the general improvement in the national finances, we can now go ahead again with the increased expenditure on roads. . . . Early in the present year Mr. Hore-

Belisha invited local authorities to prepare a programme of road improvements. Their proposals have now been mostly received." Doubtless those responsible for carrying out the work will profit by the experience of other countries, not only in designing routes, bridges, viaducts, road junctions, and so on, but also in the important matter of materials and methods used in the formation of road surfaces. Here we illustrate, from a French source, various types of defects to which road surfaces are liable. Elsewhere in the present number we give a double page of photographs illustrating the solution of road problems, especially those of relieving traffic congestion and eliminating level crossings, in and around New York.

**"TOOMAI OF THE ELEPHANTS": A MAHOUT'S SON
AND A MAHARAJA'S ELEPHANT STARRING IN A KIPLING FILM.**



"ELEPHANT BOY" is a film based on Kipling's story, "Toomai of the Elephants," and is sponsored by London Film Productions. It is being made in the State of Mysore by Robert Flaherty, already famous for "Man of Aran"; and the unit is located in an old disused palace. The picture has a boy and an elephant as its
[Continued below.]



A KIPLING STORY COMES TO LIFE: SABU, SON OF A MAHOUT—WITH IRAVATHA, THE ELEPHANT, AND A PET LORIS, HIS "JUNGLE MAN"—IN "ELEPHANT BOY," ROBERT FLAHERTY'S FILM VERSION OF "TOOMAI OF THE ELEPHANTS."

[Continued.] stars. There was no difficulty in finding a magnificent elephant in the Maharaja's stable. But considerable difficulty was experienced in finding the boy. At last, Sabu was discovered. He is the son of one of the Maharaja's mahouts. He was terribly shy at first, but showed his mettle when Robert Flaherty wanted to see an

elephant swim a river in flood. The elephant was ridden by the chief mahout. Sabu went with it, clinging to a hand-rope for dear life—for beast, man, and boy were swept a mile downstream before the elephant touched bottom. A weary elephant and a triumphant Sabu made their way back to the producer!

TAPPING A NEW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOURCE IN NORTH SYRIA:

THE FIRST DISCOVERIES AT CHAGAR BAZAR, IN THE HABUR REGION: A MOUND CONTAINING REMAINS OF FIFTEEN SUPERIMPOSED SETTLEMENTS YIELDS ART RELICS DATING FROM ABOUT 4000 TO 1500 B.C.

By M. E. L. MALLOWAN, M.A., F.S.A., Field Director of the British Museum and British School of Archaeology in Iraq Expedition to the Habur Region of North Syria.
(See Illustrations opposite and on pages 932 and 933.)

The following account of discoveries in Northern Syria continues the record of work by previous expeditions in Assyria reported in "The Illustrated London News" of May 13 and September 16, 1933. The antiquities illustrated in those articles came from Tall Arpachiyah, near Nineveh, and the purpose of the latest expedition has been to trace the connections between these early settlers in Assyria and the related peoples of the Habur. These important discoveries are gradually enabling us to find the earliest contacts between Western Asia and Europe.

IN October 1934, an Expedition under the auspices of the British Museum and of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq left England to make an archaeological survey of the Habur region of North Syria. The Director of this Expedition was Mr. M. E. L. Mallowan, and he was accompanied by his wife, by Mr. R. D. Barnett (from the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities of the British Museum), and by Mr. R. H. Macartney, who acted as architect. The country chosen for this survey (see map, Fig. 1) was in the north-east corner of Syria, midway between the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and therefore lay on an overland route where in ancient times caravans from the Mediterranean seaboard in the west, and from the hills of Asia Minor in the north, converged as they passed on their journey towards Assyria. The Habur country was, in fact, in a key position on the frontiers of the great Powers of antiquity in Western Asia. Here, therefore, we expected to find material evidence of peoples with very marked variations of race, religion, and culture lying side by side: we were, moreover, able to study the effect of these contacts, and the order in which these various peoples arrived and established themselves in their career of commerce and of conquest.

The route taken by the Expedition followed the banks of the River Habur from its junction with the Euphrates at Circesium to Hasaka (see map). A survey was then made of the triangular strip of country bounded by the Upper Habur on the west, the Jaghjagha River on the

on all sides of dynasties engaged in military rivalry, and the population reached its lowest ebb in Turkish times. Even to-day we are witnessing another interesting chapter in the history of this region, for under a prosperous French Mandate vigorous efforts are being made to settle farming communities and develop the land. The harvests reaped



FIG. 1. SHOWING THE SIXTY-ODD MOUNDS (TALLS) EXAMINED BY THE BRITISH EXPEDITION, INCLUDING CHAGAR BAZAR (NEAR TOP RIGHT) EXCAVATED AS HERE DESCRIBED: THE HABUR COUNTRY (IN NORTHERN SYRIA), A "KEY" DISTRICT IN ANTIQUITY—WITH INSET MAP OF MESOPOTAMIA TO INDICATE THE HABUR REGION'S POSITION RELATIVELY TO PALESTINE AND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

in antiquity are being reaped again, and in recent years the Kurds have been rewarded by abundant crops.

After completing the survey we selected a mound for excavation, and our choice fell upon the site of Chagar Bazar (Fig. 2), one of the high mounds lying on a prehistoric route connecting the hill country of Asia Minor with Syria and Assyria. The mound of Chagar Bazar stood over sixty feet high, and was composed of fifteen cities standing one over the other. The first settlement on virgin soil dates back to the end of the Neolithic, or beginnings of the Chalcolithic period, probably well before 4000 B.C., and in addition to containing primitive specimens of the painted pottery of Tall Halaf (Figs. 12 to 17, page 932) and Samarra, provided us with some remarkable pieces of incised and burnished pottery similar to the earliest ware found on the sea coast of Syria and at Sakje Geuze. The importance of this burnished pottery is that it proves that Mediterranean man is to be numbered among the first occupants of the Habur. In quality this pottery surpasses any other Syrian ware in the perfection of its baking, and for its perfectly polished smooth surface: the only ware that can match it is the earliest pottery from Malta, generally described as Neolithic, and possibly introduced into that island from Syria.

The lower half of the mound (Figs. 7 and 9) consists of ten successive cities built of clay and mud-brick and covering a long period of time. The destruction of these cities was due to many causes: in the first place, rain and weathering make havoc with mud buildings and necessitate frequent repair. Increased prosperity led to the enlargement of the city, and rebuilding on a bigger scale. War and foreign conquest brought wholesale destruction: violent destruction of this kind can be traced by the discovery of heavy mud platforms built across the ruins of an older city to make a foundation for its successor. In digging through these buildings we were able to trace the long development that took place in the potter's art. In the lower settlements the painting and the baking was crude, but with time there was a great increase in technical skill, culminating in the fine polychrome ware of the tenth settlement. But throughout these bottom ten cities the pottery was made entirely by hand: the invention of the wheel only occurred after the painted wares of Tall Halaf

(Figs. 12 to 17) had become practically extinct. Two discoveries of great importance were made in these bottom ten cities. The first was a cylinder seal (Fig. 5) in black soapstone engraved with four figures with bird-like heads, apparently engaged in a ritual dance. This primitive cylinder is probably the earliest seal of the kind ever found on an excavation, and carries back the invention of the cylinder seal, which eventually became so common in Babylonia, to an unexpectedly early date. Not less interesting was the discovery in these levels of a set of figurines of the "Mother Goddess" in terra-cotta and in sun-dried clay (Figs. 8 and 11). These goddesses have details of dress painted on them: they wear turbans, striped jackets, and trousers. This costume is exactly that of the Kurdish peasant woman living in the neighbourhood to-day, and suggests that there has been a continuity in their style of dress which goes back to prehistoric times. Further, these figures are all represented in a seated or squatting position, and were found in the soil seated upon circular stools; this is the first occasion upon which this type of figure has been found associated with its stool. These goddesses were probably fertility charms invoking good fortune in childbirth.

The tenth settlement, with its polychrome pottery, marked the end of the prehistoric epoch. It seems that there must have been some great political upheaval, as a result of which these prosperous farmers were driven out of the land that they had occupied for so long, and were forced back, as we may surmise, to their original mountain homes. A considerable length of time must have elapsed during which the city was hardly occupied at all, and it was probably many hundreds of years before it was rebuilt.

The eleventh settlement is marked by a cemetery containing the graves of an entirely different people. This new people had an abundance of copper and had learned the use of the wheel. The pottery (Figs. 18 to 22) was no longer hand-turned as in prehistoric times; but now a beautifully finished wheel-made black and grey pottery appeared, much of it finely incised and copying basketry (Fig. 20). Silver and lead also occurred, and one grave contained an incised bowl bound with a fine silver wire (Fig. 19), and in addition a copper pin (Fig. 4) surmounted by a pair of doves. A powerful metal-using people was now in control of the land. In this period we found objects exactly paralleled by material from Nineveh and from the royal cemetery of Ur in the Sargonid period: these include silver beads and triangular ribbed spacers, also hammered copper knives (Fig. 4) which can be dated approximately to 2700 B.C.

Four more building levels succeeded this, many of them containing a fine grey burnished ware, carrying us down to about 1800 B.C. and giving connections both with Asia Minor and with Iran. The fourteenth settlement is marked by a number of buildings on heavy stone foundations; this period had ended in a severe destruction, and once again we may surmise a gap between it and the last occupation of the mound represented by the mud-brick houses of the fifteenth city. Here we found corbel-vaulted mud-brick graves containing a rare type of painted pottery (Figs. 23 to 25), of which only a very few examples were known before these excavations. The date of this pottery is still uncertain, and provides an interesting problem which next season's excavations may solve. Provisionally, I am dating it to c. 1500 B.C., as there are various connections both with West Syria, Assyria, and Babylonia at the period.

It seems that Chagar Bazar was never again occupied after this date till Roman times. No doubt its final destruction was due to the wars in which Hittites, Assyrians, and the military dynasty of the Mitanni were involved. The name Chagar Bazar is Turkish. It seems that the mound was deserted for some centuries till, three years ago, a grant was made to a religious Kurdish sheikh to exploit the outlying lands. We discovered, however, on the top of the mound, some Mohammedan graves, and one of them contained a metal counter bearing the name of Hans Krauwinkel of Nuremberg: this counter was struck in about 1600 A.D., and is a most interesting token implying a contact between this obscure region and Europe at that time.



FIG. 2. WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE MOUND SELECTED FOR EXCAVATION: LABOURERS EMPLOYED BY THE EXPEDITION GATHERED ROUND THE TOP OF THE SHAFT AT CHAGAR BAZAR—A VIEW ACROSS A WIDE PLAIN BOUNDED BY THE MARDIN HILLS IN TURKEY (IN THE DISTANT BACKGROUND).

cast, and the Baghdad railway line on the north. The Expedition also made a journey across the infertile steppe lying between Ras al Ain (near centre, top of map) and Tall Abiadh (extreme left, top). More than sixty mounds were examined, and the distance covered was over 1000 miles.

The great mounds on the lower Habur between Hasaka and Circesium consisted chiefly of the remains of Assyrian, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine occupations. Further north we began to discover the first traces of prehistoric man, increasing in proportion as we advanced in the direction of the Turkish hills. The triangular region bounded by the Upper Habur, the Turkish frontier, and the Jaghjagha enjoys a higher rainfall than does the steppe towards the south and the west, and that it had also enjoyed this rainfall in antiquity was obvious from the extraordinary number of mounds under which lie buried the ancient cities of this region. Here there are probably more tall mounds to the square mile than in any other part of Western Asia. From Tall Chagar Bazar, which we eventually excavated, we were able on a clear day to count more than forty mounds within our field of vision. A large proportion of many of these mounds consisted of the remains of the earliest prehistoric settlers in the region. These remains were easily detected from the large amount of broken painted pottery strewn the hillsides—a pottery which, in quality of design, has never been surpassed.



FIG. 3. A GRAVE IN THE FOURTH (FROM THE TOP) OF THE FIFTEEN SUPERIMPOSED SETTLEMENTS AT CHAGAR BAZAR, AND PROBABLY DATING BEFORE 2000 B.C.: THE SKELETON ON ITS LEFT SIDE, WITH TWO BRONZE TOGGLE PINS ON THE SHOULDER AND POTTERY BEHIND THE HEAD.

TROUSERED "MOTHER GODDESSES" DRESSED LIKE MODERN KURDS;

THE EARLIEST KNOWN CYLINDER SEAL; AND OTHER TREASURE
FOUND WHILE DIGGING DOWN 60 FT. AT CHAGAR BAZAR.

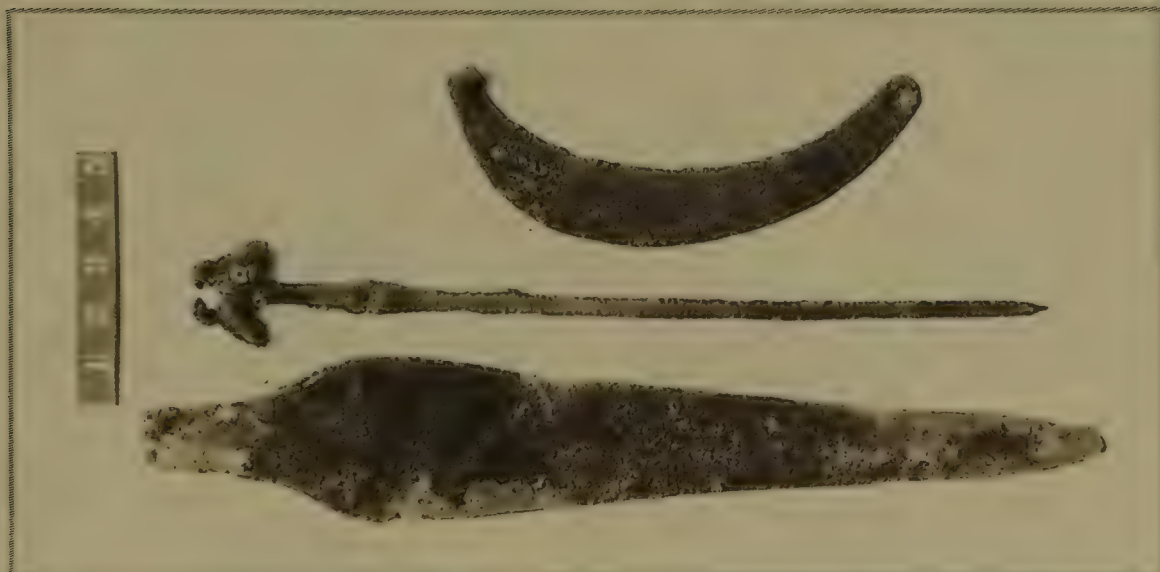


FIG. 4. AKIN TO SARGONID PERIOD OBJECTS AT UR AND NINEVEH: A DAGGER, A PIN (WITH DOVES AT ONE END), AND A KNIFE, ALL OF COPPER, FROM A GRAVE IN THE ELEVENTH SETTLEMENT AT CHAGAR BAZAR, REPRESENTING A NEW AND METAL-USING POPULATION (c. 2700 B.C.).



FIG. 7. AT THE BOTTOM OF THE 60-FT. SHAFT SUNK AT CHAGAR BAZAR, WITH STAIRWAYS FOR WORKERS: EXCAVATIONS APPROACHING REMAINS OF THE FIRST OF FIFTEEN SUPERIMPOSED CITIES.



FIG. 8. THE LARGEST OF THE "MOTHER GODDESS" FIGURINES, THE FIRST OF THEIR KIND EVER FOUND WITH THE STOOLS THAT FORM THEIR SEATS: A TURBANED EXAMPLE.

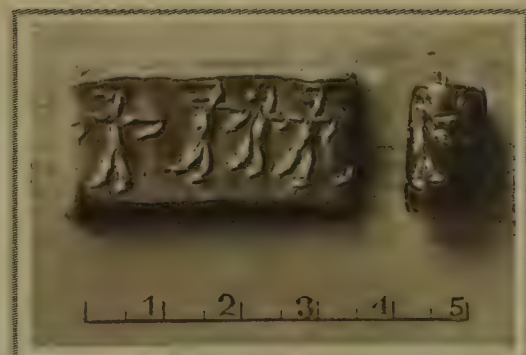


FIG. 5. PROBABLY THE EARLIEST OF ITS KIND EVER FOUND: A PRIMITIVE CYLINDER SEAL, WITH ITS DESIGN—FOUR FIGURES, WITH BIRD-LIKE HEADS, DANCING.

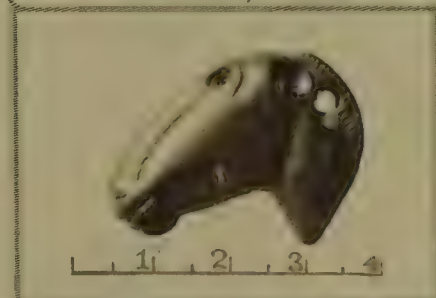


FIG. 6. A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ARCHAIC STONE AMULET SHOWING CONSIDERABLE SKILL IN ANIMAL MODELLING AND MINIATURE WORK.



FIG. 9. DEEP EXCAVATIONS AT CHAGAR BAZAR: WORK IN THE PREHISTORIC LEVELS, WITH NATIVE LABOURERS ASCENDING AND DESCENDING THE STAIRWAY CUT IN THE SIDE OF THE SHAFT.



FIG. 10. AN ARCHAIC TERRA-COTTA HEAD BELIEVED TO REPRESENT A BIRD, POSSIBLY A VULTURE: AN OBJECT FROM ONE OF THE LATER CITIES AT CHAGAR BAZAR, BUT PROBABLY MADE BEFORE 2000 B.C.



FIG. 11. WEARING THE SAME COSTUME AS MODERN KURDISH PEASANT WOMEN: PREHISTORIC TERRA-COTTA FIGURINES OF THE MOTHER GODDESS, PAINTED WITH DETAILS OF DRESS, INCLUDING STRIPED JACKET AND TROUSERS.

The above photographs illustrate Mr. Mallowan's article opposite, and, like those on the two succeeding pages, are numbered to correspond with his references to particular objects found during his excavations at Chagar Bazar, a mound in northern Syria containing successive levels of occupation representing fifteen separate settlements on the site. They range in date from before 4000 B.C. to about 1500 B.C., after which the place was unoccupied until Roman times. The word "tall" means "mound," and this explains the letter T before names on the map reproduced opposite. Regarding the above illustrations, one or two

further details may be added. Thus, concerning Fig. 4, it is noted: "The dagger and the curved knife closely resemble objects found in the royal cemetery of Ur. The pin surmounted by a pair of doves is a very rare object." The bird-headed figures on the seal impression in Fig. 5 are described as engaged in a ritual dance. "Mother Goddess" figurines (Figs. 8 and 11) have never before been found with the stools that form their seats. Measurement rules shown in any photograph throughout the series are marked in centimetres.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.] (SEE ARTICLE OPPOSITE.)

EARLY PREHISTORIC
TALL HALAF WARE:

HAND-MADE POTTERY
FROM CHAGAR BAZAR—
THE MOST ANCIENT
CERAMIC WORK DISCOVERED
ON THIS SYRIAN SITE,
AND PROBABLY MADE
BEFORE 4000 B.C.,
WHEN NO POTTER'S WHEEL
EXISTED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (SEE
ARTICLE ON PAGE 930 BY M. E. L.
MALLOWAN, DIRECTOR OF THE EXPEDITION
TO THE SHABUR REGION OF NORTH SYRIA.)



FIG. 12. TWO FINE EXAMPLES OF TALL HALAF POTTERY: (ON THE LEFT) AN UNUSUALLY DELICATE SPECIMEN WITH A BLACK STIPPLED DESIGN ON A CREAM SLIP; (ON THE RIGHT) A BRIDGE-SPOUTED BOWL, THE EARLIEST EXAMPLE OF THIS TYPE OF VESSEL (FOUND LATER IN MINOAN CRETE) THAT HAS EVER BEEN DISCOVERED.



FIG. 13. A PAINTED VASE OF THE TALL HALAF PERIOD, WITH REDDISH PAINT ON DRAB CLAY: A BURIAL DEPOSIT FROM ONE OF THE EARLIEST LEVELS AT CHAGAR BAZAR.

THE pottery illustrated on this page belongs to the early prehistoric Tall Halaf type, all made by hand before the invention of the potter's wheel. These examples came from the deeper levels excavated in the mound (*tall*) of Chagar Bazar, by the British expedition to the Shabur region of northern Syria under Mr. M. E. L. Mallowan. He describes the work accomplished, and the interesting discoveries made at Chagar Bazar, in his article on page 930. On the same page will be found a map showing the position of Tall Chagar Bazar and Tall Halaf, with some sixty other mounds observed, but not opened, by the expedition. Chagar Bazar mound, chosen for excavation.

tion, was over 60 ft. high, and contained remains of fifteen settlements, superimposed one above another. The earliest, on virgin soil, dates back to the end of the Neolithic, or beginning of the Chalcolithic period, probably well before 4000 B.C. Besides examples of the painted pottery of Tall Halaf and Samarra, it yielded some remarkable incised and burnished pottery. A few further details may be added concerning some of the vessels shown in our photographs. Thus, regarding the bridge-spouted

[Continued below on right.]



FIG. 14. A PAINTED "CHAMPAGNE" VASE FOUND AT A GREAT DEPTH BELOW THE SURFACE: ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN SPECIMENS OF THE HAND-MADE TALL HALAF WARE, FROM CHAGAR BAZAR.



FIG. 15. A DECADENT TALL HALAF TYPE: ONE OF THE LATEST KNOWN SPECIMENS OF THE WARE, WITH A CRUDE REPRESENTATION OF GOATS ON THE LOWER PART.

bowl in Fig. 12, Mr. Mallowan adds: "The bridge spout later on passed into Europe, and vessels of this kind are found at a later date in Minoan Crete." The complete description of Fig. 15 reads: "A vase which illustrates the degeneration of the old Tall Halaf ware: the latest known specimen of the kind, made at a time when the older population had been driven out of the country. On the base are crude designs of a procession of goats. The designs are done in red paint on a pinkish clay." A note on Fig. 17 states: "Inside the pot were found fragments of burnt bones which had probably been collected from a cremation burial."



FIG. 16. A VESSEL FROM A GRAVE IN ONE OF THE EARLIER OF THE FIFTEEN SUPERIMPOSED SETTLEMENTS AT CHAGAR BAZAR: A PAINTED BOWL OF THE TALL HALAF PERIOD, WITH A DESIGN IN RED PAINT ON A CREAM CLAY.



FIG. 17. A VESSEL WHICH CONTAINED BURNT BONES BELIEVED TO INDICATE CREMATION: ONE OF THE FINEST PAINTED POTS OF THE TALL HALAF PERIOD, THE DESIGN IN BROWNISH BLACK ON A BACKGROUND OF BRIGHT RED.

CHAGAR BAZAR WHEEL-MADE POTTERY: WARE OF ABOUT 2700 AND 1500 B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 930.)



FIG. 18. FROM A GRAVE OF THE SARGONID PERIOD (ABOUT 2700 B.C.) IN THE ELEVENTH SETTLEMENT AT CHAGAR BAZAR, REPRESENTING A RACE DIFFERENT FROM EARLIER OCCUPANTS: VASES OF GREY CLAY, ONE INCISED.



FIG. 19. TWO FINELY INCISED BOWLS OF A BLACK CLAY, THAT ON THE RIGHT SHOWING TRACES OF A SILVER WIRE TIGHTLY BOUND ROUND IT: VESSELS OF THE SARGONID PERIOD (c. 2700 B.C.)



FIG. 20. AN IMITATION OF BASKETRY, SHOWN BY THE VERTICAL RIBBING: "A MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN" OF A WHEEL-MADE INCISED VASE OF GREY CLAY (c. 2700 B.C.).

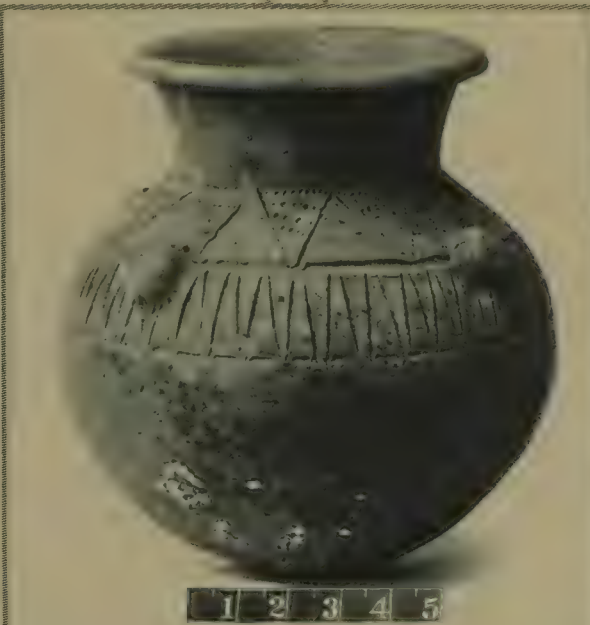


FIG. 21. DATING FROM ABOUT 2700 B.C. (THE SARGONID PERIOD): AN INCISED CLAY VASE FROM THE SAME GRAVE AS THE TWO SHOWN IN FIG. 18.



FIG. 22. A TYPE CLOSELY RESEMBLING VESSELS FOUND AT NINEVEH: AN INCISED CHALICE OF LIGHT DRAB CLAY, OF THE SARGONID PERIOD (c. 2700 B.C.).

THE illustrations on this page show examples from two periods (separated by some 1200 years) of pottery found in the upper and later levels of the Chagar Bazar mound, in the north of Syria. The excavation of this new site, and its very interesting results, are described on page 930 by Mr. M. E. L.

period at Chagar Bazar is represented on this page by the first five photographs (Figs. 18 to 22). Above the eleventh settlement were four more building-levels. The vases shown here in the remaining three illustrations belong to the uppermost and latest level, and are dated provisionally

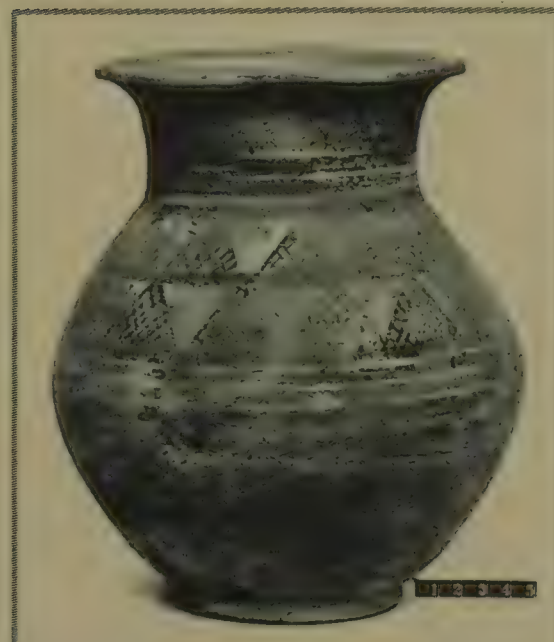


FIG. 23. DATING FROM ABOUT 1500 B.C.: A RARE TYPE OF PAINTED POT, WITH BLACK DESIGN ON LIGHT DRAB CLAY, FROM THE FIFTEENTH AND LATEST SETTLEMENT AT CHAGAR BAZAR.

wheel had been invented. Another point of difference to be noted is that the pottery here shown is the work of another race, which at some time, perhaps about 3000 B.C., conquered and displaced an agricultural people that had previously occupied the site. As Mr. Mallowan explains, the Chagar Bazar mound contained the ruins of fifteen successive settlements, super-imposed one upon another. The lowest, and earliest, which yielded the Tall Halaf ware, dates back probably before 4000 B.C. The tenth settlement marks the end of the prehistoric epoch, after which some political upheaval must have displaced the farming community, and the site may have been desolate for hundreds of years. At the next level, that of the eleventh settlement, were found graves of an entirely different race, using copper and other metals, as well as the potter's wheel. Their productions belong to the Sargonid period (about 2700 B.C.), and some resemble objects found at Ur and Nineveh. The pottery of this



FIG. 24. FROM THE LATEST PERIOD (c. 1500 B.C.) REPRESENTED AT CHAGAR BAZAR, IN THE FIFTEENTH (TOPMOST) LEVEL: A VASE PAINTED IN RED ON LIGHT DRAB CLAY.

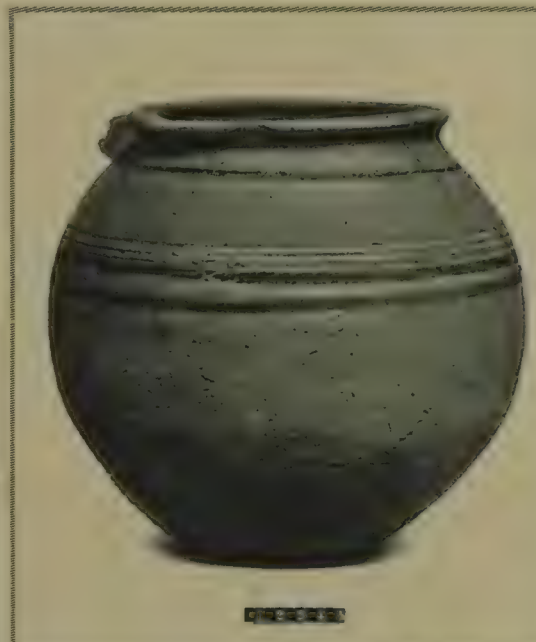


FIG. 25. ANOTHER EXAMPLE FROM THE UPPERMOST LEVEL AT CHAGAR BAZAR: A PAINTED POT (RED ON LIGHT DRAB CLAY) DATING FROM ABOUT 1500 B.C.

Mallowan, field director of the expedition to the Shabur region sent jointly by the British Museum and the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. The vessels here illustrated are all wheel-made, as contrasted with the much earlier prehistoric pottery (represented on the opposite page) of the Tall Halaf type, found at earlier levels of the Chagar Bazar mound. The Tall Halaf ware was made by hand long before the potter's

at about 1500 B.C. They represent a rare kind of painted pottery of which very few examples were previously known. It may be advisable to repeat here that the measurement rules which appear in any of the photographs, to indicate the size of the object illustrated, throughout the four pages dealing with Chagar Bazar, are all marked in centimetres.

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

WHAT THE NEW PUBLIC WANTS.

CRITICS are sometimes supposed to be very grave and reverend seigniors, concerned only with high principles of art and not at all with the bread and butter of the artist and with the fortunes of those speculators or enthusiasts whose capital makes the art possible. I neither enjoy nor approve this detachment. A critic, in my opinion, must be a dull dog if he has no ear for the news or gossip of the box-office, and if he never wishes to temper his judgment of the performance by curiosity as to the public's point of view as demonstrated by its arrival, or refusal to arrive, at the theatre doors. After all, the public's judgment, which is less determined by critical voices than most people in the theatre world imagine, is rather important—even to Mr. Augustus Dogmatic—the well-known authority on drama. For if the public stays away in sufficiently large numbers, there will be no plays, no actors—and no critics, not even the great Augustus.

I am not, of course, suggesting that a critic ought to regulate his opinions of what is put before him by a nervous dread lest his hostility or disfavour should terminate his own job along with those of other people. What I am urging is that to any critic not besotted with notions of his own infallibility, the public response, especially to plays of quality, is a matter of considerable and merited interest. He should not avert his eyes from the box-office arithmetic. I take it that a student of the theatre is not a student of an art which occurs in an æsthetic vacuum, but of an art which is a social amenity, a source of intellectual quickening as well as of emotional refreshment, and an industry of considerable importance to its many employees as well as to the community.

Bearing these points in mind, let us consider the autumn season in the London theatre with one eye upon the popular judgment, and the other on the artistic achievement. The first and most remarkable piece of news is that the "Old Vic" broke all its own box-office records by its production of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." This was allotted four weeks and continued until the end to pack standing room as well as seats. Perhaps the presentation may be revived or renewed in a larger form in the second half of the season. Two years ago, when

How are we to interpret this? "Peer Gynt," at once poetical and philosophical, diffuse and difficult, demanding the keenest attention if all its points are to be appreciated, is surely not everybody's idea of a pleasant evening at the play. Yet it enormously attracted. The combination of vital, athletic acting, lively *décor*, Grieg's music, and Ibsen's mixture of nostalgic sentiment and sardonic humour drew what I believe to be an important new public, those who have been filling the houses where ballet is performed. We must remember that some years ago ballet was thought to be a rather specialised pleasure, all very well for Bloomsbury beards and the young bits of old Chelsea, but not at all the recreation wanted by men and women sitting at the desks of Philistia or even standing at its shop-counters. But ballet has become a democratic delight. This

was but short life at Malvern Festival and later in Birmingham.

What again has been one of the great musical successes of the year? Historical-musical-comical, as Polonius might have said, "1066 and All That" has been attracting huge houses month after month to what is known as Comedy Corner. It is not a public of severely intellectual people, because there are not enough of these to provide such support. It is a public which wants entertainment, "a night out," and yet wants its fun with more mental stiffening than the ordinary musical show provides. "1066" succeeds because it is different.

Again, Mr. Hsiung's Chinese adaptation, "Lady Precious Stream," has run for nearly a year at the Little Theatre. It, too, is different. It is picturesque,



"CALL IT A DAY," DODIE SMITH'S SUCCESSFUL NEW COMEDY AT THE GLOBE THEATRE: ANN HILTON (ALEXIS FRANCE) PROPOUNDS AN AWKWARD HOMEWORK PROBLEM AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE, AT WHICH ARE SEATED (L. TO R.) ROGER HILTON (OWEN NARES), MARTIN HILTON (GEOFFREY NARES), AND DOROTHY HILTON (FAY COMPTON).

In "Call It a Day," C. L. Anthony, now known to everybody by her real name, Dodie Smith, has written a most successful comedy which fulfils the promise of "Autumn Crocus" and "Service." "Call It a Day" deals with a day in the life of the Hiltons, of St. John's Wood, and the emotional crises in which each member of this outwardly normal family is involved. The father, a chartered accountant, has difficulty in explaining away occurrences in the flat of an actress whose financial affairs he was engaged in disentangling. His wife, too, it turns out, has a guilty conscience with regard to what happened between her and a certain Mr. Haines, a lonely but ardent colonial. But the Hiltons, as well as their son and daughter, find that things straighten themselves out at the end of the day.

autumn it has filled the Coliseum and the Gaiety; it is far more popular than Shakespeare at the "Old Vic's" sister theatre of the popular price, Sadler's Wells.

I surmise that this new public, demanding a change of diet and less of the routine, is going to become extremely important and, I hope, extremely helpful to those who want a livelier, less conventional theatre than we have at present. It is this public which, in the theatre-starved provinces, is making and acting its own plays. It is the left wing of this public which goes to the productions of the Mercury Theatre, the Gate Theatre, or of the Group Theatre working at the Westminster. It is the general body of this public whose loyalty Mr. John Gielgud so powerfully commands that he can turn Shakespeare, long the despair of the West End manager, into a "smash hit" of a West End season, as he did last year with "Hamlet," and now again with his production of "Romeo and Juliet." This public is obviously not averse from classics and not in the least frightened of poetry; but the classics must be freshly handled and presented without pomposity or any dull air of cultural ritual. The presentation must "take the senses" in Bacon's phrase. The discussion play in which the author reads a lesson or a lecture to the playgoers, a type of piece to which Mr. Shaw still faithfully adheres, is not much wanted. It is significant that in an autumn which has so welcomed the colour and poetry of "Peer Gynt" and "Romeo and Juliet," Sir Barry Jackson did not think fit to stage in London Shaw's latest disquisition, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," whose portion

it moves briskly, it "takes the senses." It is easily appreciated by the same public that wants the dash and the colour of ballet. One may remember, too, that, in the field of acting, the foreign players with their more flamboyant methods have been extremely popular.

What the new public wants, accordingly, may be given various definition. But there is a constant element, namely, strangeness. If I were a theatrical "backer," I should nowadays hesitate to support conventional lounge-hall comedies with nicely dressed and nice-looking people quietly performing in more or less nice parts. Conventional good looks have ceased to matter. This is as true of people as it is of things and themes. It is the plain-featured but high-mettled folk possessing vehemence who now top the bill of the younger players. The new public does not want to see Platinum Pamela brandishing a tennis racket or little Goldilocks making love by moonshine. It has said good-bye to all that. It is not particular about what kind of difference it gets, but difference there must be. It may be the poetry of "Peer Gynt," the grand roll of Shakespearean music, Chinese quaintness, or such tense duel of two alien spirits as was seen in "Close Quarters."

Let us sum it up this way. Once titles had to be full of sunshine or moonshine, if managers were to regard them as "good box office." Now, there is a play which runs indefatigably into its third year. Something summery and sunny? Not a bit of it. "The Wind and the Rain," a title that is superficially discouraging, but has, in fact, encouraged myriads, presumably because it is not the ordinary thing. Once Chekhov was deemed impossible—even for a high-brow's Sunday night; now he is once more filling the "Old Vic" with "The Three Sisters." Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens" has long been one of the tragedies rejected as impossible. So they select it for the Westminster, where Mr. Ernest Milton is voicing the wolfish pessimism and world hatred of the Athenian maddened by ingratitude. Odd choices? No, since all have the advantage of being unusual.

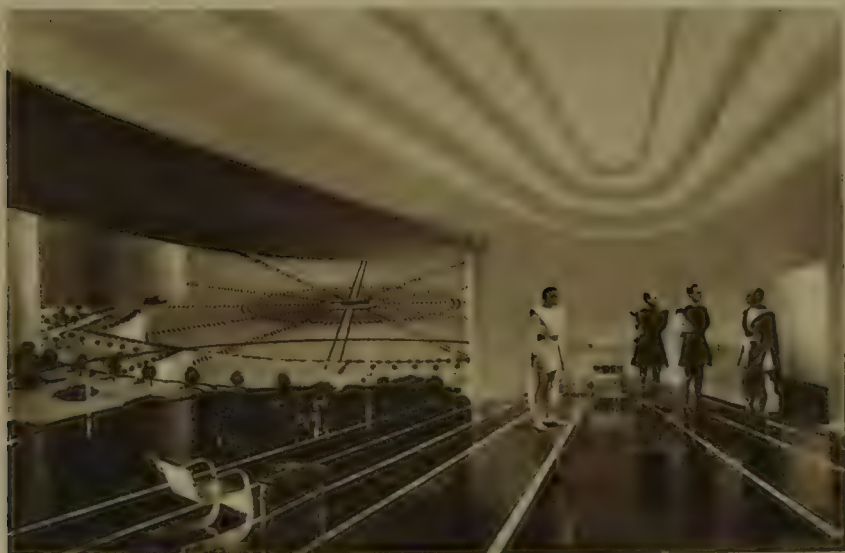


THE FATHER OF THE FAMILY IN TROUBLE IN "CALL IT A DAY": DOROTHY HILTON LISTENS WITH IMPATIENCE TO HER HUSBAND'S FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN HIS MOVEMENTS IN THE FLAT OF AN ACTRESS WHOSE DEBTS HE, AS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, WAS ENDEAVOURING TO STRAIGHTEN OUT.

Mr. Charles Laughton, Miss Elsa Lanchester, and Miss Flora Robson were appearing in Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's production at the "Vic," very big business was done, especially with Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard." But the records then made were broken this winter by a company which contained no "star" of comparable eminence. Miss Florence Kahn (Mrs. Max Beerbohm) has been too long away from our stage to be well known; and Mr. Devlin, the young actor, who so vigorously played Peer, was quite a fresh figure. The play, in Mr. Ellis Roberts' translation, had to win on its merits; and victory is a modest term for what occurred.

the least frightened of poetry; but the classics must be freshly handled and presented without pomposity or any dull air of cultural ritual. The presentation must "take the senses" in Bacon's phrase. The discussion play in which the author reads a lesson or a lecture to the playgoers, a type of piece to which Mr. Shaw still faithfully adheres, is not much wanted. It is significant that in an autumn which has so welcomed the colour and poetry of "Peer Gynt" and "Romeo and Juliet," Sir Barry Jackson did not think fit to stage in London Shaw's latest disquisition, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," whose portion

IN THE WELLSIAN WORLD OF 2054 A.D. "THINGS TO COME": THE "SPACE GUN" INSURRECTION.



IN THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICES OF EVERYTOWN IN 2054 A.D.: OSWALD CABAL, THE PRESIDENT (RAYMOND MASSEY; LEFT), DISCUSSING THE PROPOSED JOURNEY TO THE MOON IN A PROJECTILE FIRED BY THE "SPACE GUN."

THE story of the film "Things to Come" (based on Mr. H. G. Wells's book, "The Shape of Things to Come") has just been published by the Cresset Press, and we may be allowed to quote the author's own words. "This is essentially a spectacular film," he writes. "It shows the world devastated by modern warfare, the fabric of society shattered, and the world depopulated by a new pestilence, the Wandering Sickness." In the later sequences the story shifts to the year 2054, and Oswald Cabal, grandson of John—an aviator who passes unscathed through the war (1940) and the pestilence—is organising a journey to the moon in a projectile fired from the "Space Gun." His daughter and her lover volunteer for this flight; but widespread opposition among the more æsthetic types of the community develops. An eloquent artist and poet, Theotocopulos, leads the people in this revolt. "The film

[Continued below.]



THE ATTACK ON THE "SPACE GUN": THE CROWD, INCITED BY THE AGITATOR, THEOTOCOPULOS, CLIMBING UP THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GUN INTENDING TO WRECK THE WEAPON AND THUS PREVENT THE EXPEDITION TO, AND ROUND THE MOON.



THE CROWD SWARMING TO THE "SPACE GUN," INFURIATED AT THE DANGER THREATENING THE YOUNG LOVERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO BE SHOT TO THE MOON—AN AEROPLANE OF A.D. 2054 ON THE RIGHT.

[Continued.]

[continues Mr. Wells] culminates in a conflict, about a gigantic 'Space Gun,' between the human conservative instincts and human courage and adventurousness, and it ends in a note of interrogation among the stars." As to costumes, he says: "You will not see people rushing about in a monstrous rig, all goggles and padding and gadgets like



THE YOUNG LOVERS WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO BE FIRED FROM THE "SPACE GUN" TO THE MOON: CATHERINE CABAL (PEARL ARGYLE) WITH HER FATHER, OSWALD CABAL (RAYMOND MASSEY); AND MAURICE PASSWORTHY (KENNETH VILLIERS) WITH HIS FATHER, RAYMOND PASSWORTHY (EDWARD CHAPMAN; RIGHT).



THE INTERIOR OF THE PROJECTILE OF THE "SPACE GUN": CATHERINE CABAL AND MAURICE PASSWORTHY WAITING TO BE SHOT ROUND THE MOON, AN ADVENTURE WHICH CONCLUDES THE FILM.

early aviators . . . In the future, various light apparatus, such as portable radio, electric torch, notebook, will have to be carried on the person, and this will probably necessitate a widening of the shoulders." "Things to Come," we should add, is now being made by London Film Productions, largely at Denham.

“... And There Rained a Ghastly Dew From the Nations' Airy Navies Grappling in the Central Blue.”

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

“THE WAR IN THE AIR”: By H. A. JONES.*

(PUBLISHED BY THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.)

THIS is the last volume but one in the long story of the War in the Air; it is not only a remarkable story in itself, but one which has very direct relevance to the immediate future of Europe; for all humanity is wondering apprehensively what the next war in the air may mean to countries with crowded populations and large urban concentrations.

No technical achievement during the Great War, except, possibly, submarines, is comparable with the development of aviation among all the chief belligerents. England, for example, began with an almost negligible air force; in 1918, the air programme contemplated no less than eight-six service squadrons in all theatres of war. In the same year, there were fifteen squadrons for home defence alone. The total cost in material, from first to last, was colossal, and the wastage in trained man-power appalling. In 1916, the War Office calculation of casualties in the air was based on a wastage of pilots at the rate of 230 per cent. per annum for all squadrons. “The average wastage during the Somme Battle was at the rate of 300 per cent., although it was nearer 400 per cent. for the period subsequent to the arrival of the new German fighters in September. . . . In the month of April, 1917, when the Battle of Arras was fought, the wastage in France of pilots was at the rate of 600 per cent. per annum.” It appears that “the offensive which was relentlessly pursued by the British air service was about four times more costly than the defensive policy adopted by the Germans.” This will come as a startling revelation to most of those who took part in the war, though they were only too well aware that the wastage in the air service was grievous. An unexpected casualty rate led to acceleration, and therefore to inadequacy of training, and so the vicious circle was completed. It is disappointing to find, for these reasons, that “the Royal Flying Corps pilots, except those who had been flying on the Western Front for some time, were inexperienced by comparison” with formations such as Boelcke's *Jagdstaffel* on the Somme in 1916. This raises the question whether our offensive air policy paid us, in the long run, as well as the defensive policy paid Germany; but that is an issue which the writer of the present volume leaves at large, with a caution to the reader to suspend judgment until the matter is fully examined in the final volume of the Official History.

No attempt can be made here to follow all the developments of training and invention, which are described in these pages in great detail. The story leads by well-coordinated stages to the formation of the Royal Air Force in 1918, and the consolidation of the different branches into one great air service of dimensions undreamed of in 1914. Nor can we follow the historian into every part of the scattered area which he covers, nor recount the many tales of daring and endurance which he has to tell. A volume of this kind, with its numerous and admirable maps (a whole case of them, besides those in the text, accompanies this volume), reminds us forcibly that the war of 1914-18 was indeed a “world” war. In Egypt, Darfur, Palestine, and over the Suez Canal, the aeroplanes performed important tasks, especially in intelligence and photography: they played their part in the Arab revolt, and had no small share in the subjugation of the Senussi; in Mesopotamia, we find them dropping 19,000 lb.-weight

of food into Kut, and it is an illustration of their importance in that area that if one officer, Major Reilly, had not been prevented by a forced landing from taking back information which he had gained about Turkish reinforcements, the tragedy of Kut might have been averted. A section is devoted to Macedonia, where we seem to have been gravely inferior to the German aircraft; and the chronicle of the Middle East is completed by an account of the operations in conjunction with the Navy, in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. A memorable incident in the Eastern Mediterranean was the sortie of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*. It will be remembered that the *Goeben*, after striking two mines, ran aground south of Nagara. She was immediately attacked by our aircraft, and it is a striking example of the uncertain effects of bombing that, although fifteen tons of bombs were discharged at this stationary target in a few days, the *Goeben* contrived to get afloat and limp back to Constantinople. That gallant ship seems to have borne a charmed life.

To many readers, the most interesting part of this chronicle will be the section which deals with the air-raids on England, and estimates their general effect on the course

of inventions such as height-finders and sound-locators. These measures had some success, but were not sufficient to prevent the nightmare of that moonlit week in September which millions of Londoners still remember vividly. By the end of 1917, the threat had been materially abated; nevertheless, the last aeroplane raid, in May 1918, succeeded in dropping 72 bombs on London from thirteen planes (besides a number, mostly ineffective, in Essex and Kent), killing 48 persons, injuring 165, and destroying or damaging over a thousand houses and business premises. The material damage in London was estimated at £130,733. The last Zeppelin raid, in August 1918—a measure of desperation—was a failure.

Altogether, throughout the war, in 103 raids (airships and aeroplanes), German aircraft dropped 8578 bombs in England, killing 1414 persons, and injuring 3416, and doing material damage estimated at about three million pounds. As an instrument of warfare, was it worth while? It is clear from this account that air-raiding on non-combatants is a two-edged weapon. Much is said of the “moral effect.” Mr. Jones points out that the civilian population of England was stiffened rather than demoralised by its

ordeal; resentment was increased to a pitch which certainly did not operate to Germany's advantage at Versailles. Further, a direct result of the air-raids was to stimulate enormously not only our defences, but the development of our whole air force. The damage done was in considerable proportion to the expenditure of machines and ammunition—indeed, one is struck more by the ineffectiveness than by the destructiveness of these terrifying explosives. A great many fell harmlessly, and we read that in one raid 44 bombs were dropped without doing any appreciable damage at all.

Against this, however, is to be set the enormous strategic advantage gained by a threat to the Home Front. A single German raiding squadron, “which could not muster thirty aeroplanes for any one attack, twice induced the British Government to withdraw fighting squadrons from the Western Front, was responsible for the formation of three first-class fighting squadrons for service in England, compelled an increase in, and a drastic reorganisation of, the anti-aircraft gun defences, and, during active

operations, called into action anything up to ten times its own strength in aeroplanes.” “What mattered, from the purely military point of view, was the diversion of men and material to home defence. At the beginning of June 1918 there were in Great Britain, ready for action, 469 anti-aircraft guns, 622 searchlights, 258 height-finders, and 10 sound-locators . . . manned by 6136 officers and men.” 376 aeroplanes, requiring the services of 660 officers, 3639 men and 315 women, were employed in home defence. The Balloon Wing took 82 officers and 2573 men. An anti-aircraft shell cost about £2, and in a single barrage some twenty thousand might be fired. The wastage of anti-aircraft guns was about thirteen or fourteen for every raid. All this was necessary for protection against attacking squadrons which numbered, on an average, not more than thirty planes.

Sir William Robertson observed, commenting on the German raids: “When war is afoot, the requirements of Home Defence, whether on land, on sea, or in the air, will, except perhaps in the case of a great crisis, such as that which occurred in March 1918, invariably have to be given precedence over requirements connected with operations abroad.” It is perhaps some small comfort, when we read of the terrors of future aerial warfare, to remember that the size of attacking expeditionary air forces will be considerably affected by the large forces which every belligerent nation will have to retain at home for the protection of its cities.



THE COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF “THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS”: “THE NEW DESIGN.”—BY JOHN SEYMOUR LUCAS, R.A., R.I.

The Christmas Number of “The Illustrated London News” is now on sale and should be bought at once before the supply is exhausted. The coloured Presentation Plate is already attracting much attention; for it is a particularly fine representation of the famous picture “A New Whip for the Dutch,” by John Seymour Lucas, which we have entitled “The New Design.” In the painting, a naval architect is showing the model of his new warship to the Navy Board in the days when Pepys was at the height of his career. The original belongs to the Victoria and Albert Museum. Included in the issue are many fine pages in colours; notably “Mystery and Imagination,” a set of paintings, by José Segrelles, which illustrates certain of Edgar Allan Poe's stories; “The Beginnings of the Christmas Play,” a set of paintings, in the manner of the illuminators of manuscripts, by Muriel A. Broderick; “Why the 15th Hussars have Captured Colours as a Device,” by Gilbert Holiday; “Annemese Fairy Tales,” written and illustrated by Louis Chochoy; “Going a-Visiting Through the Ages,” by Lionel Edwards; and “The Legend of St. Giles,” by the Master of St. Giles. The fiction includes excellent and characteristic stories by E. F. Benson, Freeman Wills Crofts, Carola Oman, Marguerite Steen, and Lady Troubridge.—[A Miniature Reproduction of the Original Plate, which Measures 20½ by 14½ Inches Over All.]

of the war. The story has been told in the third volume of the Official History up to the end of 1916. At that time, a number of successes against the vulnerable Zeppelins had produced a false sense of security. “At the beginning of 1917, people in England went to their beds with no particular thought about the threat from the air.” Events of 1917, as everybody remembers, were to bring about a very different sentiment.

Zeppelin raids in March had no great success, but in May came the first daylight raid with the new and formidable twin-engined Gothas. Folkestone discovered that it was almost entirely defenceless against such attacks, and public alarm began to grow. In June came the first daylight raid on London, and, among other achievements, it appropriately signalled the war on civilians by killing sixteen and injuring thirty children in a Poplar school. It was at once apparent that our air defences were deplorably unorganised; in one raid, for example, 92 pilots, in another 78, went up to attack the raiders, but as they were all acting independently and without plan, their efforts were entirely fruitless—few, even, saw the enemy, and fewer still could have reached his altitude even if they had seen him. July saw another daylight attack on London, but by this time the public and the Government were thoroughly aroused, and strenuous efforts were made to combat the danger by means of warnings, organised defence squadrons, barrage fire, balloon aprons, air-raid shelters, and other

* “The War in the Air: Being the Story of the Part Played in the Great War by the Royal Air Force.” Vol. V., by H. A. Jones; with Case of Maps. Official History of the War. (Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford; 17s. 6d. for the Volume. With the Case of Maps, 30s.)

THE TORRENTIAL WEEK-END RAINS: FLOOD SCENES THAT ARE TYPICAL OF MANY.



NAVIGATING FLOODED MEADOWS AT
TEWKESBURY: BARGES ON THEIR
WAY TO BIRMINGHAM.



IN THE PULBOROUGH DISTRICT, SUSSEX, WHERE FARMERS ARE FACING HEAVY LOSSES
OWING TO THE INUNDATION: A FARM BUILDING ISOLATED BY THE RISING WATERS.—
AN AIR VIEW.



AT BATH, WHERE THE AVON ROSE TO 13 FEET ABOVE
ITS NORMAL LEVEL: CROSSING A STREET ON A BRIDGE
OF PLANKS.



AT FORDINGBRIDGE, 9½ MILES FROM SALISBURY:
CONDITIONS IN A FLOODED COTTAGE KITCHEN
TYPICAL OF MANY.



IN FLOODED MORTIMER STREET, TROWBRIDGE, WILTS,
8 MILES FROM BATH: THE THREE HORSE-SHOES INN
ISOLATED AMID SURROUNDING WATER.



THE TROWBRIDGE FIELD OF REMEMBRANCE FLOODED—ITS POPPIES SUBMERGED;
ITS CROSSES STANDING IN OVER A FOOT OF WATER.



IN BATH, WHOSE AFFECTED AREAS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT VISITED: A POLICEMAN
HELPING A MILKMAN ON HIS ROUND IN LOWER BRISTOL ROAD.

The torrential rains of the week-end resulted in the flooding of large districts in many parts of the country and, of course, in much damage to property and much personal inconvenience, to use the mildest term. On the Monday roads were under water in no fewer than fourteen counties. By that time, with the prospect of more rain to come, the rainfall total at Kew for November was 3.63 in.—1.42 in. above the average for the complete month. At a meeting of

the Thames Conservancy Board, Lord Desborough said that the flow of the river, measured at Teddington Weir on November 18, was at the rate of 5,500,000,000 gallons a day, which must be compared with the November daily average of 1,486,000,000 gallons. He added that the ropt figure was 4,500,000,000 gallons (then being exceeded by 1,000,000,000 gallons daily), and that with all the weirs drawn the river could manage that flow and remain within its banks.

THE GENERAL ELECTION: FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE NEW

HOUSE, COMPARED WITH PARLIAMENTS OF THE PAST.



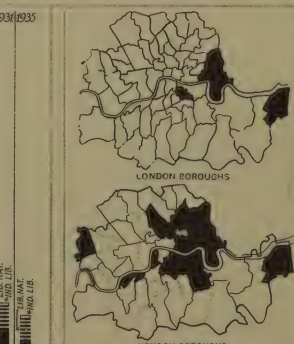
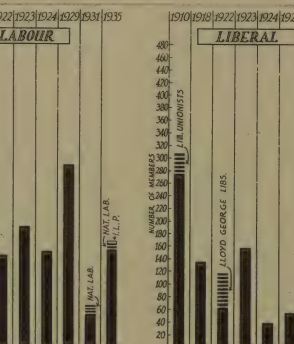
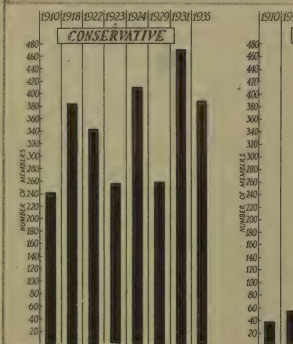
SOCIALIST REPRESENTATION AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1929: A MAP SHOWING IN BLACK THE AREAS WHERE LABOUR MEMBERS WERE RETURNED.

REPRESENTATION AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1931: AREAS WHICH RETURNED LABOUR MEMBERS (BLACK); AND OPPOSITION LIBERALS (DOTTED).

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN THE NEW HOUSE: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT VICTORIES IN WHITE, LABOUR IN BLACK, AND LIBERAL IN SHADING.



HOW THE GREAT CITIES ARE REPRESENTED IN THE NEW HOUSE: NATIONAL GOVERNMENT VICTORIES IN WHITE, LABOUR IN BLACK, AND LIBERAL IN SHADING.

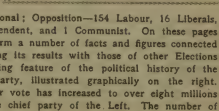


THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE THREE CHIEF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM THE GENERAL ELECTION OF DECEMBER 1910 TO THAT OF 1935: SHOWING ALSO THE PROPORTIONS OF NATIONAL LABOUR, I.L.P., LIBERAL UNIONIST, LLOYD GEORGE LIBERAL, NATIONAL, AND INDEPENDENT LIBERAL REPRESENTATION: A STEADY LABOUR INCREASE, CHECKED IN 1931 AND PARTIALLY RESUMED IN 1935, AND A LIBERAL REDUCTION.

Polling in the General Election took place on November 14, and as a result the National Government was returned with a majority bigger than any but its most optimistic supporters expected. If their position is put in the least favourable light—that is, counting all Independents as among the Opposition—their final majority is 247, with 431 supporters as against 184 representatives of the Opposition. (This assumes that the Scottish Unionists, returning three Members, whose results had not been received at the time of writing, do not change their political representation.) The full figures are: Government—385 Conservatives, 32 Liberal

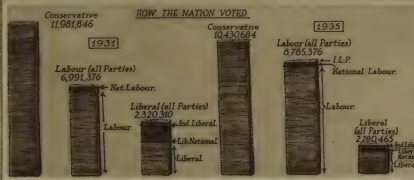
Nationals, 8 National Labour, and 3 National; Opposition—154 Labour, 16 Liberals, 5 Independent Liberals, 4 I.L.P., 4 Independent, and 1 Communist. On these pages we present in diagrammatic and tabular form a number of facts and figures connected with the Election. In some cases comparing its results with those of other Elections of recent years. Perhaps the most striking feature of the political history of the century is the growth of the Labour Party, illustrated graphically on the right. From a few thousands in 1900 the Labour vote has increased to over eight millions to-day, replacing the Liberal Party as the chief party of the Left. The number of

HOW THE LONDON BOROUGHES WERE REPRESENTED IN 1931 AND ARE TO-DAY: AREAS WHICH RETURNED LABOUR MEMBERS SHOWN IN BLACK.



MAJORITIES AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE THE REFORM BILL.

1832	Liberal	-	370	1874	Conservative	-	98	1918	Coalition	-	263
1835	"	-	112	1880	Liberal	-	115	1922	Conservative	-	77
1837	"	-	18	1885	"	-	86	1923	Con. over Lab.	-	68
1841	Conservative	-	76	1886	Unionist	-	114	1924	Conservative	-	211
1847	Liberal	-	18	1892	Liberal	-	40	1929	Lab. over Con.	-	29
1852	Conservative	-	20	1895	Unionist	-	152	1931	Nat. Govt. over	-	494
1857	Liberal	-	80	1900	"	-	134	Opposition	-	-	-
1859	"	-	50	1906	Liberal	-	356	1935	Nat. Govern-	-	-
1862	"	-	78	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	-	124	ment over Opposi-	-	-	-
1868	"	-	116	1910 (Dec.)	"	-	126	tion (about)	-	-	-



THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS.

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1931:

England and Wales	£590,539
Scotland	£60,708
Northern Ireland	£2,858
Total	£654,105

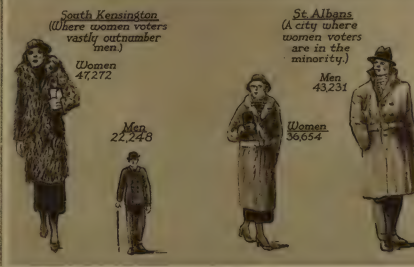
The maximum expenditure which may be incurred by a candidate is sixpence for each elector in a County Constituency, fivepence for each elector in a single Borough Constituency, and threepence three-farthings in a Joint Borough Constituency. A further sum as part fee to the Election Agent of £75 for a County and £60 for a Borough Constituency is also allowed; and, in addition, £100 for the personal expenses of the Candidate, though this latter sum may be exceeded if paid through the Election Agent.

HOW THE NATION VOTED IN 1931 AND IN 1935.

1931	1935
ELECTORATE - - - 27,130,000	ELECTORATE - - - 31,395,527
VOTES CAST - - - 21,659,404	VOTES CAST - - - 21,733,218
CONSERVATIVE - Percentage 55.3	CONSERVATIVE - Percentage 48.0
LIBERAL - " 6.5	LIBERAL - " 6.3
LIB. NATIONAL - " 3.7	LIB. NATIONAL - " 3.9
IND. LIBERAL - " 0.5	IND. LIBERAL - " 0.3
LABOUR - " 30.7	LABOUR - " 38.2
NAT. LABOUR - " 1.0	NAT. LABOUR - " 1.6
OTHER PARTIES - " 1.7	I.L.P. - " 0.6
	INDEPENDENT - " 1.0
	COMMUNIST - " 0.1

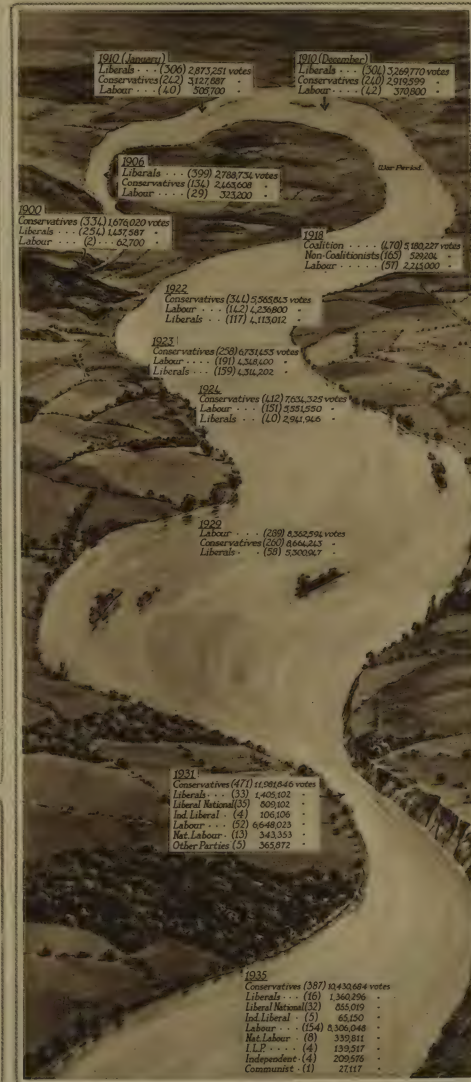
DEPOSITS (£150) FORFEITED IN THE 1935 ELECTION.

Liberal, 39; Labour, 20; I.L.P., 9; Independent, 7; Scottish Nat., 5; Conservative, 1; National Dividend, 1; Social Credit, 1; Welsh Nat., 1; People's Peace Party, 1. Total 85 (£12,750).



THE PREPONDERANCE OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE: TWO EXTREMES—SOUTH KENSINGTON, WHERE WOMEN FORM 68 PER CENT. OF THE ELECTORATE, AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH PROPORTION; AND ST. ALBANS, ONE OF THE FEW CONSTITUENCIES WHERE MEN VOTERS PREPONDERATE.

the electorate has, of course, been much increased since 1900, but in nothing like the same proportion as the Labour vote. It is also interesting to notice that in 1927, the high-water mark of Labour representation in Parliament, the Party returned 229 Members, whereas almost the same total of votes in the recent Election has brought them only 154 Members. Another striking point is the preponderance of women voters in the country to-day. In all, they exceed the men voters by about 1,750,000, forming about fifty-three per cent. of the electorate in an average constituency. We illustrate two examples of an exceptional proportion existing between



THE SWELLING STREAM OF THE LABOUR VOTE—AND THE CHECK IT RECEIVED IN 1931: A VOLUME OF VOTES STEADILY AND RAPIDLY RISING FROM 61,700 IN 1900 TO 8,362,594 IN 1931; AND THEREAFTER NOT DECREASING IN THE SAME PROPORTION AS LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT HAD DECREASED.

men and women voters: in South Kensington, where there are more than twice as many women as men voters, and in St. Albans, which, with the City of London, the Universities, and some others, is one of the few constituencies where men outnumber women voters. In the last Parliament there were fifteen women Members: now there are only nine, one of them, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, being Labour. Out of an electorate of 31,395,527, about 21,700,000 polled. With regard to forfeited deposits, a candidate must obtain at least one-eighth of the total votes cast in order to secure the return of his deposit.

THE ELECTION: MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT WHOSE "RECORDS" AND PERSONALITIES CLAIM SPECIAL ATTENTION.



VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, WHO HEADS THE LARGEST FAMILY GROUP IN PARLIAMENT.
Retained Plymouth (Stanton) for the Government. The first woman to sit in the Imperial Parliament, in which there are now four of her relatives, whose portraits are below (Con.). Has represented Sutton Division since 1919.



MISS T. CAZALET (CON.), WHO RETAINED E. ISLINGTON FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Contested Islington at the by-election in February 1931, but lost. Won the seat in this year's General Election. Has long experience of municipal work. Became a member of the London County Council in 1925.



MISS FLORENCE HORSBURGH, RETURNED BY DUNDEE FOR THE GOVT. (CON.).
Youngest daughter of the late Mr. Macmillan Horsburgh, of Edinburgh. Awarded O.B.E. for services during the war. A member of the British delegation to the League of Nations Assembly for the last three years.



MISS IRENE WARD, WHO DEFEATED MISS MARGARET BONDFIELD AT WALLSEID.
Miss Irene Ward (Conservative) was elected for Wallaseid in 1931, when she also defeated Miss Margaret Bondfield. She contested Morristh in 1924 and 1929. She is keenly interested in social questions.



THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (CONSERVATIVE), WHO HELD KINROSS AND WESTERN.
Daughter of Sir James Ramsay, and wife of the eighth Duke of Atholl. For many years active in Scottish affairs, particularly with regard to education. First returned for Perth and Kinross (Perthshire and Western) in 1923.



MRS. H. B. TATE (CON.), WHO HELD FROME FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
Returned for Wiltshire West 1931, when she won the seat from Labour. A great-niece of the late Quentin Hogg, founder of the Regent Street Polytechnic, and a cousin of Lord Halifax. Educated at St. Paul's Girls' School.



MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE (INDEPENDENT); FIRST WOMAN UNOPOSED M.P.
First woman to secure election to the House of Commons without a contest. M.P. (English) Combined Universities. A member of the Liverpool City Council. President, the National Union for Equal Citizenship, 1930.



MISS ELLEN WILKINSON (LABOUR), WHO RETAINED JARROLD FOR HER PARTY.
Represented East Middleborough in Parliament from 1924 to 1931. National Organizer, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. Has served on a number of Trade Boards. Had a majority of 2,503 at Jarrold.



MR. W. M. ASTOR (CON.), WHO RECAPTURED EAST FULHAM FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
A son of Lady Astor, and one of the youngest candidates, being twenty-seven. Has travelled widely in the Far East. Was Private Secretary to Lord Lytton on the League Commission to Manchuria.



MAJOR J. J. ASTOR (CON.), WHO RETAINED DORSET FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
A brother-in-law of Viscountess Astor. He has sat for the Dorset Division since 1927. Chairman, "The Times" Publishing Co. Saw much service in the war; was severely wounded.



LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY (CON.); LADY ASTOR'S SON-IN-LAW.
Won Rutland and Stamford for the Government. The second son of Lord Anster. Returned for Rutland and Stamford in the by-election in 1933, following the death of Mr. R. W. Smith-Carrington.



MR. R. TREE (CON.); A NEPHEW OF LADY ASTOR, REPRESENTING HARBOROUGH.
Retained Harborough for the Government. The son of the late Lady Bessie by her first marriage. Returned for Harborough in the 1933 by-election. Joint Master of the Pychick Hunt from 1927 to 1933.



MR. D. LLOYD GEORGE, WHO RETAINED HIS SEAT AT CAERNARVON.
Independent Liberal. Father of the House of Commons, having sat for Caernarvon Boroughs continuously since 1890. Is again accompanied in the House by his son and daughter.



MAJOR G. LLOYD GEORGE, WHO RETAINED HIS SEAT AT PEMBROKE.
Son of Mr. Lloyd George. Independent Liberal. First elected for Pembroke in 1922; lost the seat in 1924, re-elected 1929 and 1931. Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, 1931.



MISS MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE, WHO HELD ANGLESEY AS AN INDEPENDENT LIBERAL.
Sat as Liberal for Anglesey, 1929-31, when she was elected as an Independent Liberal. Is the younger daughter of Mr. Lloyd George. She was educated at Garsia's Hall, Bantstead, and in Paris.



MR. E. SHENWELL (LABOUR), WHO DEFEATED MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.
Represented Louth at various periods from 1922 to 1931, when he was defeated. Has been Financial Secretary to the War Office and Secretary for Mines in Socialist Governments. Had a majority of 20,498 over Mr. MacDonald at Seaham.



MR. F. J. BELLINGER (LABOUR), WHO DEFEATED MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD.
Won Banstead for Opposition Labour by 1139 votes. Is a surveyor and Hon. Secretary of the Society of Labour Candidates. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald became Colonial Secretary in the National Government this year.



MR. S. H. M. RUSSELL (CONSERVATIVE), WHO DEFEATED SIR HERBERT SAMUEL.
Won Darwin in a three-cornered fight. Has worked in the U.S.A. and Canada. Has since been with a bank. Sir Herbert Samuel was, of course, Leader of the Opposition Liberals in the last Parliament.



MR. W. W. WAKEFIELD (CONSERVATIVE), WHO DEFEATED DR. ADDISON AT SWINDON.
The well-known former Rugby International forward who captained England on many occasions. Fought Dr. Addison in the 1934 by-election at Swindon. Dr. Addison was formerly Socialist Minister of Agriculture.



MR. A. P. HERBERT, WHO WAS RETURNED FOR OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
Won his seat as an Independent. The well-known author and humorist. Is on the staff of "Punch" and has written much humorous and serious work, as well as polemics against petty restrictions.



MR. M. K. MACMILLAN, YOUNGEST MEMBER OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.
A law student. Returned, as Labour M.P., for Inverness and Ross and Cromarty (Western Isles Division) with a majority of 1345 over his National Liberal opponent, in a three-cornered fight. Is twenty-two.



MR. HERBERT MORRISON, WHO REGAINED SOUTH HACKNEY FOR LABOUR.
Leader, L.C.C. Defeated at South Hackney in 1931. As Socialist Minister of Transport, sponsored the original Bill for the control of London Passenger Transport, subsequently passed (with modifications) by the National Government.



MR. J. E. CLYNES, FORMER SOCIALIST MINISTER, RETURNED FOR PLATING.
After holding various offices in Socialist Governments, Mr. Clynes was defeated at Manchester (Plating) in 1931, after having held the seat for twenty-five years. President of the National Union of General and Municipal workers.



MR. D. D. REID, WHO SECURED THE LARGEST MAJORITY IN THE ELECTION.
Returned, as Conservative, for Down (N. Ireland) with a majority of 48,008. Has been one of the Members for Down since 1918. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple 1908; formerly one of the conveying counsel of the Court.



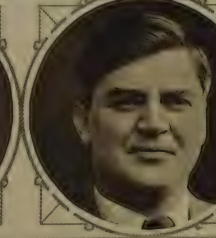
MAJOR G. C. TRYON, WHO SECURED THE LARGEST MAJORITY IN ENGLAND.
Returned as one of two M.P.'s for Brighton, with a majority of 47,626. For long served as Minister of Pensions. Postmaster-General in the National Government, 1933. Has represented Brighton since 1910. (Con.)



SIR R. BLAIR, WHO HAD THE LARGEST MAJORITY IN THE LONDON AREA.
Won Hendon for the Conservatives, with a majority of 41,387 over the Labour candidate in a three-cornered fight. Sir W. Davison (Con., S. Kensington) had the largest majority in London Boroughs—35,518.



MR. J. H. STEWART, WHO SECURED THE LARGEST MAJORITY IN SCOTLAND.
Won East Fife as a Liberal National, with a majority of 21,862. Elected for East Fife in the by-election, 1933. Secretary, Scottish Liberal Land Enquiry, 1927-28; Land and Nation League, 1928-29. With Unilever, Ltd., 1929-33.



MR. ANGHARAD EVANS, WHO SECURED THE LARGEST MAJORITY IN WALES.
Returned Elbow Vale for Labour with a majority of 17,562. Worked as a collier until eyestrain obliged him to give up the occupation. An Executive member of the South Wales Miners' Federation.



MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON (IAIN), THE M.P. WITH THE SMALLEST MAJORITY.
Returned for (Stafford) Kingswood with a majority of 16 over his Conservative opponent. Younger son of the late Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Cardiff South, 1923; defeated, 1924, re-elected 1929; and again defeated, 1931.

THE ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS IN CAIRO: INCIDENTS DURING THE STUDENT DISTURBANCES.



MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN CAIRO DURING THE RECENT RIOTS: A DETACHMENT OF STEEL-HELMETED SOLDIERS, ARMED WITH RIFLES, STATIONED IN A STREET IN READINESS FOR EMERGENCIES.



EGYPTIAN POLICEMEN, IN STEEL HELMETS AND ARMED WITH STICKS AND SHIELDS, GUARDING THE MAIN GATE OF THE KASS-EL-EINI HOSPITAL IN CAIRO: AN INCIDENT DURING THE DISTURBANCES.



DIRECTING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE DURING THE RIOTS: RUSSELL PASHA (WHO HAS BEEN COMMANDANT OF THE CAIRO CITY POLICE SINCE 1918) DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS.



THE CLAMOROUS VOICE OF YOUNG EGYPT: A TYPICAL SECTION OF THE CROWD OF STUDENTS WHO FORMED THE MAIN ELEMENT OF THE RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN CAIRO, AND SEVERAL OF WHOM LOST THEIR LIVES THROUGH ATTACKING THE POLICE.



THE LEADER OF THE WAFDIST PARTY WHO URGED HIS FOLLOWERS TO RE-OPEN THE STRUGGLE FOR EGYPT'S INDEPENDENCE: NAHAS PASHA MAKING A SPEECH BEFORE A MICROPHONE.



AN UNUSUAL SCENE ON VISITING DAY AT A CAIRO HOSPITAL DURING THE RIOTS, WHEN NOBODY WAS ADMITTED: SENDING GIFTS TO PATIENTS BY A ROPE LET DOWN FROM A WINDOW.

Anti-British riots by student demonstrators began in Cairo on November 13 in connection with the opening of the Wafd campaign to demand the complete independence of Egypt and the resignation of the present Prime Minister, Nessim Pasha. The windows of the British Consulate-General and a number of shops were broken. In resisting attacks by rioters near the Abdin Palace the police were compelled to open fire, and again in the evening, after Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist leader, had addressed a mass meeting of some 10,000 people, mostly students, and announced the resolutions passed by the Parliamentary body of the Wafd, declaring that the British were interfering with the rights of Egypt.

Nahas Pasha called upon the crowd to re-open the struggle for Egypt's full independence; otherwise his speech was studiously moderate, appealing to Britain to recognise Egypt's rights and sign a treaty of alliance. He pointed out that Egypt was in a key position in relation to the war in Abyssinia, and disputed Sir Samuel Hoare's recent statement that the present moment was inopportune for Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. On November 14 the students again attacked the police, who were obliged to fire. The University was closed by the authorities, and the next day passed without disorder, but on the 16th there were further disturbances. It was stated that the death-roll totalled seven.

THE FALL OF MAKALE: RAS GUGSA, THE DESERTER, HOISTS ITALY'S FLAG.



ITALIAN FORCES MARCHING INTO MAKALE: AN IMPORTANT TOWN IN THE TIGRÉ PROVINCE OF ABYSSINIA OCCUPIED WITHOUT RESISTANCE, THOUGH THE RETREATING GARRISON HAD RANSACKED RAS GUGSA'S RESIDENCE.

MAKALE was occupied by Italian forces on November 8, and the tricolour flew once more over the fort of Enda Jesus, where it had been pulled down in the war of 1896. No resistance was offered, but it was found that Ras Gugsa's residence had been ransacked by the retreating Abyssinians, in revenge for his desertion, and many houses had been set on fire. Ras Gugsa took part in the entry into Makale, and hoisted the flag over the citadel. It was on October 9 that Gugsa, then Governor of Makale, went over to the Italians and surrendered to General Santini near Adigrat. At a review in Adigrat on October 17, General de Bono appointed him, as a reward, Governor of the Tigré Province in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. Gugsa is a nephew of Ras Seyyum and great-grandson of the Emperor John. His defection caused great perturbation at Addis Ababa, where at first no one could believe that this young chief of a famous line could have turned traitor.



RAS GUGSA, THE ABYSSINIAN CHIEF WHO WENT OVER TO THE ITALIANS AND WAS APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE TIGRÉ PROVINCE, HOISTING THE ITALIAN FLAG ON THE CITADEL AT MAKALE, WHICH HE FORMERLY GOVERNED IN THE NAME OF THE EMPEROR HAILE SILASSIE: A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK.



A NEW BRITISH BOMBER WHICH WILL CARRY A DETACHMENT OF TROOPS: THE ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH MONOPLANE, FLYING WITH UNDER-CARRIAGE RETRACTED. The following details of the new bomber-transport aeroplane have been passed by the Air Ministry. Intended for the transport of a complete detachment of troops with their equipment, or equally well for employment as a long-range bomber, it is soon to undergo R.A.F. tests. It is armed with two machine-guns in revolving and transparent turrets at nose and tail.



A SOUTH WALES BEAUTY SPOT PRESENTED TO THE NATION: THE SUGAR LOAF HILL, WHICH THE NATIONAL TRUST HAVE ACCEPTED.

It was announced recently that the National Trust had accepted from Lady Rhondda and the Dowager Lady Rhondda some 2130 acres of the Sugar Loaf, just north of Abergavenny. This magnificent gift constitutes one of the largest the National Trust has received. Sugar Loaf Hill is at the southern end of the Black Mountains, rising to a height of nearly 2000 ft. The site is to be preserved as a memorial to the first Lord Rhondda.



WREN'S FIRST MODEL FOR ST. PAUL'S?—PART OF A DESIGN WHICH, IT IS THOUGHT, WAS SUPERSEDED BY THE WELL-KNOWN "GREAT MODEL."

As noted by Mr. Arthur T. Bolton, in a communication to "The Times," mystery for long surrounded the first model of St. Paul's prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. But evidence seems to prove that the design illustrated here was part of it—though it has little connection with the well-known "Great Model." Mr. Godfrey Allen, Surveyor of the Fabric, brought the model to Mr. Bolton's notice. It is, of course, incomplete.



PROFESSOR C. G. DARWIN, F.R.S.

Awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society for his researches in mathematical physics, especially in the quantum mechanics of the electron and in optics. Tait Professor, University of Edinburgh, 1923.



MISS M. V. CLARKE.

Fellow and Vice-Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, and Tutor in Modern History. Died November 17; aged forty-three. University Lecturer. Specialised in Fourteenth Century history. Author of "Medieval Representation and Consent."



PROFESSOR JAMES CHADWICK.

Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics, 1935, for his work in connection with neutron particles. Lyon Jones Professor of Physics at Liverpool. Worked with Lord Rutherford at Cambridge. Is forty-four.



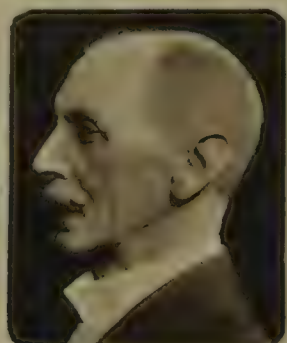
MARSHAL BADOGLIO.

Chief of the Italian combined staff. Appointed to succeed General de Bono as High Commissioner in East Africa, and, therefore, in command of the Abyssinian Expedition. Left Naples for East Africa, November 18.



MR. BUTLER ASPINALL, K.C.

The eminent authority on shipping law. Died November 15; aged seventy-four. Appeared for the Board of Trade in the "Titanic" enquiry; and in the "Empress of Ireland," "Lusitania," "Egypt," and "Vestris" enquiries.



DR. A. HARKER, F.R.S.

Awarded the Royal Medal of the Royal Society in recognition of his distinguished work and influence as a petrologist. Emeritus Reader in Petrology, Cambridge. He was formerly engaged in the geological survey of Scotland. He is 76.



THE DUCHESS OF KENT WHEELING HER BABY IN HIS PRAM: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS GIVING THE LITTLE PRINCE AN OUTING IN THE GARDEN OF BELGRAVE SQUARE.

This snapshot of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent was taken on Tuesday, November 19, the day before that fixed for the christening of the infant Prince in the Private Chapel in Buckingham Palace, a ceremony which it was arranged should be attended only by members of the Royal Family and those intimately connected with the Duke and Duchess. Their Royal Highnesses live at No. 3, Belgrave Square.



A PEDESTRIAN ROAD-CROSSING ACTUATED BY A "LIGHT-RAY": INDICATING THE POINT WHERE THE RAY DETECTS PERSONS WAITING TO CROSS AND HALTS THE TRAFFIC.

It is stated that important crossings in London are soon to be equipped with the electric "light-ray" device for halting traffic at pedestrian crossings. Pedestrians waiting to cross the road intercept the ray, so operating signals which cause the traffic to stop. The device is being incorporated in new traffic-signals at Sauchiehall Street and Hope Street, Glasgow. In our photograph the gap in the pedestrian barriers where the ray operates is indicated.

HER MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS LOAN TO THE CHINESE ART EXHIBITION: EXQUISITE CARVINGS IN JADE AND TURQUOISE, GOLD-WORK, CLOISSONNÉ, LACQUER, AND CANTON ENAMEL.

By MISS C. Y. TSÉNG. (See also Pages 946 and 947.)

IT is generally known that the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, which opens at the Royal Academy on Nov. 28, will include a large section from the Peking Palace Collection, lent by the Government of China. Contributions are also coming from America, Japan, and

he caught the dragon asleep. Probably the motif of carved mantis and cicada (Fig. 4) is derived from another tale in the same book. A mantis, about to seize a cicada, sunning itself at the foot of a tree, was oblivious of the fact that a large bird from above was greedily preparing to swoop down and take it. The bird, intent on its prey, was unaware that its own life was threatened by an archer who was approaching with his crossbow. Sometimes the parable is enlarged by the addition of a tiger watching the archer for a chance to spring upon him, and sometimes the climax is depicted in popular prints where both archer and tiger are falling down a well. The moral is that he who attacks another should beware of a like fate befalling himself.

Another delicate piece is a golden box with filigree-work and turquoise inset (Fig. 1). The fungus, called *ling chih*, is long-lasting and, together with the evergreen pine tree, is an emblem of old age. The pine, the bamboo, and the plum are named "Three Friends in the Cold Season," since the first two retain their leaves in winter, while the plum displays its vitality by being the first to put forth blooms from apparently lifeless branches. The idea of symbolising the seasons with appropriate flowers has extensively inspired Chinese art. We find the flowers of the twelve months displayed upon the panels of the carved vermilion lacquer cabinet (Fig. 8). These differ according to locality; but here is the camellia for the first month, corresponding to the latter part of February and the early part of March. Follow-

A.D. In what is now called Peshawar, the alms-bowl of Buddha was treasured as a sacred relic. The king of the neighbouring Indo-Scythians, eager to possess it, attacked the other State with all his troops. He was victorious; but when he tried to take away the relic on the back of an elephant, the elephant could not move an inch. Even this miracle failed to quench the ambition of the violent king. He had the bowl put in a four-wheeled carriage to which eight elephants were harnessed in order to convey it away; but, in spite of the elephants' united strength, the carriage stood motionless as a mountain. At last the king yielded, perceiving that the sacred bowl could not be taken by force. Then he built a pagoda for its resting-place, so that all might come and worship it. When the poor, with simple piety, offered the few flowers they could afford, the bowl straightway became full of blooms; but when the rich made a like gift, no such miracle occurred. Perhaps a memory of this story contributed to the popularity of the motif shown in Fig. 10. In cloisonné enamel, the elephant is decked with jewelled trappings, and on its back it carries a vase. So here another factor has come into play, superimposed upon the ancient Buddhist tradition. The factor is the Chinese love of a rebus. *Hsiang* is the word for both "elephant" and "appearance," and it is written the same way whichever meaning is intended, while *p'ing*, the word for a "vase," has the same sound as the word for "peace." Thus the combination of elephant and vase conveys a play on words, symbolising a wish that peace may prevail.

Chinese art during the Ch'ien-lung period evidently received European influence in both technique and design. This fact is demonstrated by two figures from a set representing the Buddhist Eight Emblems of Happy Augury (Figs. 3 and 5). The faces, costume, and posture of the kneeling figures belong to eighteenth-century Europe, and so does the mode of modelling. The heads and hands are fashioned in ivory and the bodies in painted wood. Here the emblems are the lotus and the vase, both executed in cloisonné. The carved wooden stands, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, are thoroughly Chinese, while the symbolic emblems originally came from India. Another example of Western influence is the vase of Canton enamel on a copper basis, the technique of which was copied from that of the Limoges school (Fig. 12). On each side the main motif is a landscape, painted in pale sepia, evidently imitating a print imported from Europe.

Modern Chinese crafts, such as embroidery in Hunan, silk-weaving in Kiangsu and Chekiang, porcelain in Kiangsi, and lacquer in Fukien, have received, under Western influence, many fresh impulses tending to change the repetition of symbolic design into a more lively art of realistic representation. And this Exhibition, I believe, will greatly inspire European artists with the Chinese spirit. Moreover, artists may be helped by those who understand and have the power of patronage. For instance, the remarkable florescence of various arts during the Ch'ien-lung period was the outcome of encouragement given by the great Emperor. In like manner, under the innate good judgment and appreciation of her Majesty the Queen, the combination of European and Chinese art, I believe, soon will shine gloriously in this part of the world.



1. AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GOLD BOX; WITH TURQUOISE INSET AMONG THE FILIGREE-WORK: A DESIGN EMBLEMATIC OF LONGEVITY AND THE CONSTANCY OF FRIENDSHIP.—ACTUAL SIZE.

Further examples of the magnificent pieces graciously lent by the Queen to the Chinese Art Exhibition are given on the two following pages.

several European countries. Among the British loans, that from the collection of her Majesty the Queen is bound to attract special attention. It comprises nearly thirty pieces of carvings in jade and turquoise, gold-work, cloisonné, lacquer, and Canton enamel. From the standpoint of a Chinese, I am grateful to her Majesty for gracious appreciation of our art, and help to the Exhibition; and from the standpoint of a student of art, I venture to say how impressed I am by the discrimination and catholic taste manifested through these diverse works of Chinese craftsmen.

Six are of jade. It is common knowledge that jade carving in China reached the zenith of technical achievement during the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-1795 A.D.). The delicacy of workmanship of that period is fully exhibited in a pair of covered tea-cups in pale mauve jade flecked with green, and enriched with designs, painted in gold, of dragons and phoenixes amid lotus scrolls (Fig. 13). In ancient China, the dragon, the phoenix, the tortoise, and the unicorn were thought to be supernatural beings, whose appearance was a lucky portent, and especially lucky was the combination of dragon and phoenix. There is a Taoist tale that, early in the seventh century B.C., the daughter of a feudal prince had a genius for music, and her husband also was a musician. One day, after many years of happiness, they were seated on a terrace playing their instruments, when a dragon and a brightly coloured phoenix came down from heaven. The husband bestrode the dragon, and his wife the phoenix, soared into the sky and were seen no more. Hence the dragon and phoenix were sometimes taken to signify wedded bliss, but more often they served as emblems of the Emperor and Empress. This pair of cups might have been made for imperial use. Another exquisite piece, dating from the Ch'ien-lung period, is an olive-green jade casket, flecked with darker and lighter green. Its decorative design is that of hornless dragons coiled and entwined in a balanced pattern (Fig. 6).

Figs. 11 and 7 display beautiful work of the seventeenth century. The covered cup of greenish-white jade is inset with rubies, and is carved with a lotus design. Though recalling certain pieces made for the Moghul Court at Delhi, there is evidence in the Palace archives in Peking that such jades were carved in China by Chinese craftsmen. The exquisitely dainty cup and tray of translucent white jade, with geometric floral design, were formerly in the collection of the last Emperor of the Ch'ing dynasty, who reigned from 1909 to 1911.

Two specimens of carved turquoise matrix are also wonderfully subtle. The design of two dragons fighting for a pearl on the snuff-bottle (Fig. 2) has been long and

ing in succession are the apricot, peach, rose, pomegranate, lotus, begonia, laurel, chrysanthemum, hibiscus, chimonanthus, and plum. Again floral symbolism occurs on the two boxes of painted Canton enamel (Fig. 14). Among peonies of the spring are quails, emblematic of ardent courtship. In the ancient "Book of Odes," this bird is celebrated as one who dares to fight for possession of his mate.

Lacquering, as well as enamelling, were actively practised during the Ch'ien-lung period. The casket and boxes just described fitly illustrate the excellence of these two crafts. Another example of carved lacquer is the five-storied pagoda in vermilion, green, and buff (Fig. 9). This model displays not merely high technical accomplishment, but also the correct details of a distinctive type of Chinese architecture. It is a kind of building which is still erected, and the tradition, having come to China with Buddhism, goes back nearly two thousand years. At Hangchow, the capital of the Southern Sung dynasty (1127-1279 A.D.), and famous to this day as a place of beauty, there are several pagodas near the Western Lake. One, not unlike this lacquer model, is hung with bells which tinkle in the breeze.

The pagoda recalls an interesting story told by the Buddhist pilgrim Fa Hsien, who travelled to India in the fifth century



2. A SNUFF-BOTTLE CARVED IN TURQUOISE: A DESIGN OF TWO DRAGONS FIGHTING FOR A PEARL.—ACTUAL SIZE.

Miss Tséng writes that the origin of this popular motif is probably traceable to a story in the Book of Chuang Tzu, of the fourth century B.C. It tells how a dragon jealously guarded in the deep ocean a precious pearl which no one could steal unless he caught the dragon asleep.

LENT BY THE QUEEN TO THE CHINESE ART EXHIBITION: FINE CRAFTSMANSHIP FROM HER MAJESTY'S COLLECTION.

REPRODUCED BY GRACIOUS PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



3. A EUROPEAN, IN IVORY AND LACQUERED WOOD, SUPPORTING A CLOISONNÉ AND GILT BRONZE VASE, A BUDDHIST EMBLEM OF LUCK.—CH'EN-LUNG; 2 FT. 2½ IN. HIGH.



4. A MANTIS AND CICADA DESIGN CARVED IN TURQUOISE (SEVENTEENTH CENTURY): A COMBINATION SYMBOLISING THE FOLLY OF AGGRESSION.—1½ IN. HIGH.



5. AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPEAN SUPPORTING A CLOISONNÉ AND GILT LOTUS, ANOTHER BUDDHIST EMBLEM OF HAPPY AUGURY.—CH'EN-LUNG; 2 FT. 4½ IN. HIGH.



8. A CARVED VERMILION LACQUER CASKET—WITH EACH OF ITS TWELVE PANELS DECORATED WITH THE FLOWER DISTINCTIVE OF ONE OF THE MONTHS.—15½ IN. HIGH.



9. A MODEL OF A FIVE-STORIED PAGODA IN CARVED VERMILION, GREEN AND BUFF LACQUER, HUNG WITH GILT COPPER BELLS.—CH'EN-LUNG; 4 FT. 8 IN. HIGH.



10. AN ELEPHANT IN CLOISONNÉ ON GILT BRONZE, WITH A GOURD VASE AND TRAPPINGS IN VARIOUS COLOURS: A REBUS SYMBOLISING PEACE.—30 IN. HIGH.



6. A CH'EN-LUNG (1736-1795 A.D.) COVERED CASKET CARVED IN OLIVE-GREEN JADE: AN ARCHAIC DECORATIVE DESIGN OF HORNSLESS DRAGONS COILED AND ENTWINED IN A BALANCED PATTERN.—6½ IN. HIGH.



11. A COVERED CUP OF GREENISH-WHITE JADE, INSET WITH RUBIES AND CARVED WITH A LOTUS DESIGN: EXQUISITE WORK OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AND ONE OF THE GREATEST TREASURES OF HER MAJESTY'S CHINESE COLLECTION.—3½-16 INCHES HIGH.



13. A PAIR OF COVERED TEA-CUPS CUT IN PALE MAUVE JADE FLECKED WITH GREEN; WITH A DESIGN OF DRAGONS AND PHENIXES, EMBLEMS OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS, PAINTED IN GOLD.—CH'EN-LUNG; 2½ IN. HIGH.

Ju-i sceptres, nine of them of white jade and the tenth of green jade set in gilt bronze; a carving of honey jade in the form of two discs connected by a link; and three white jade bowls. From his collection at Buckingham Palace his Majesty is lending a bronze Ku which was presented to Queen Victoria by the Emperor of China in 1887. This is a very ancient bronze, being of the Shang Yin dynasty, which began in 1766 B.C. Of the illustrations on these two pages, Figs. 3, 5, 6, 8,



7. A CARVED CUP AND TRAY IN TRANSLUCENT WHITE JADE, WITH A GEOMETRIC FLORAL DESIGN: PIECES FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF EMPEROR HSIAN 'FUNG, NOW HEAD OF MANCHUKUO.—TRAY, 6½ IN. LONG; CUP, 1½ IN. HIGH.



12. A PAINTED CANTON ENAMEL VASE WITH A EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE AS THE CHIEF MOTIF: AN EXAMPLE OF WESTERN INFLUENCE ON CHINESE ART OF THE CH'EN-LUNG PERIOD.—8½ IN. HIGH.



14. BOXES OF CANTON PAINTED ENAMEL ON COPPER: A DESIGN OF QUAILS SYMBOLISING THE COURTING OF COUPLES IN SPRING AND ESPECIALLY THE ARDOUR OF THE MALE.—EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WORK; 1½ IN. HIGH.

9, 12, and 13 show pieces of the Ch'ien-lung period (1736-1795 A.D.), which was by general consent the time at which jade carving in China reached the zenith of its technical achievement. In Fig. 10 is seen a cloisonné elephant of the sixteenth century; in Figs. 4 and 11 are pieces of the seventeenth century; Fig. 7 shows a cup and tray of the late seventeenth century; and in Fig. 14 are boxes of the eighteenth century. The exhibits will include a very generous loan from Peking.

Her Majesty the Queen, whose collection of Chinese jade and other works of art is world-famous, is graciously lending twenty-seven pieces to the International Exhibition of Chinese Art which opens at Burlington House on November 23. Photographs of some of her Majesty's loans are given here and on the preceding page, where the objects are described in greater detail in an article by Miss C. Y. Tseng. Besides six jade pieces, her Majesty is lending objects in cloisonné, lacquer, enamel and gold.

There is not one which fails to exhibit to the fullest the exquisite delicacy of Chinese craftsmanship and the finished beauty of its products. Our monochrome illustrations can do little more than hint at their perfection, suggesting only the contours and proportions of the pieces, while missing the subtle and delicate colouring on which they depend for their full effect. His Majesty the King is also graciously lending eighteen pieces from his collection of jade at Windsor Castle. His loans include ten



TO the best of my knowledge and belief, the set of pottery figures, some of which are illustrated on this page, is the finest in this country. Its only parallel is that in the British Museum (Eumorfopoulos Collection). It is to be seen now in the exhibition of Early Chinese Bronzes, Sculpture, Pottery and Porcelain arranged by Messrs. C. T. Loo, of Paris, and John Sparks, of London, in the latter's gallery at 128, Mount Street. Since burial



TWO FIGURES (PERHAPS REPRESENTING ATTENDANTS) WHICH BELONG TO A SET THAT IS PROBABLY THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY: ONE OF MANY OUTSTANDING EXAMPLES OF T'ANG TOMB POTTERY IN THE EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. JOHN SPARKS'S. (36 IN. HIGH.)

The colours of the tomb figures illustrated on this page are predominantly green and yellow. Of the two "attendants" one is coloured mostly yellow relieved by touches of green; and the other mostly green relieved by touches of yellow. The tomb guardians are mottled green and yellow.

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. John Sparks.

figures from Chinese tombs of this period first came to Europe in pre-war days, pretty well everything that can be said about their characteristic appearance has been said on numerous occasions: they have been illustrated and described so often that further comment on the score of glazes, attitudes, etc., is superfluous. I do, however, with some diffidence, venture to make this remark: that figures such as these afford irrefutable evidence—if such were needed—not only of the high standard of culture reached under the T'ang Emperors (that is a mere truism), but of a certain mild humanitarianism which may not have been noticeably in evidence in the ordinary affairs of life, but which did have its place in the thought of the time. The annals of the centuries from the sixth to the tenth A.D. bear witness to as pretty a series of tortures and throat-cuttings as the most blood-thirsty boy can wish to hear, but there is, as far as I am aware, no record of that supreme example of man's inhumanity to man—the ritual slaughter of his servants and wives to bear him company in the grave. Men killed for vengeance or for fun, but not from religious motives.

Consider for a moment how widespread was this barbaric custom throughout the primitive world. Here are but a few examples. The first, the great death-pit found by Mr. Woolley at Ur, and illustrated so vividly in these pages at the time of its discovery. Then there is the Homeric account of the funeral of Patroklos, and his burning with the

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. A SET OF T'ANG DYNASTY TOMB FIGURES.

By FRANK DAVIS.

Trojan captives and horses and hounds; and Herodotus's story of the customs of the Scythians—how, when a king died, he was buried in a grave along with one of his concubines, his cup-bearer, cook, groom, lackey,

funeral of an Emperor, who was buried with four young female slaves and six guards, and an immense mound piled over them. Then four horses were made to run round the mound till exhausted, when they were killed, impaled, and set up beside the tomb. Lest even the fourteenth century seem too remote, a horse was killed at a man's grave in Europe as late as the year 1781—at Treves, at the funeral of a knight of the Teutonic order, Count von Waldeck.

What to me is always odd and intriguing about Chinese tomb figures of every century, from Han to T'ang, is that, whereas to every other people of the earth the solemnity, or at least the pathos, of death is reflected in whatever is found in the grave (even if all that survives is a child's doll), in China during, say, the first thousand years of our era, public opinion seems to have been content with what one can only describe as incorrigible flippancy. The coy grooms, the charming and butterfly-headed ladies, serve the corpse—or, rather, the spirit—of their dead master in the most light-hearted manner imaginable, and even the animals, many of them, appear to enter into the joke. I don't mean to suggest that the Chinese were an insensitive people—they must have had their share of personal grief, in common with the rest of humanity—but it does seem obvious that they saw nothing incongruous in the tradition of smiling good-humour evolved by the potters who specialised in funerary figures. One cannot, of course, find an exact parallel in this country, but just imagine this: the wax figures at Westminster Abbey not straightforward likenesses, but subtle caricatures designed by Mr. David Low!

With the bronzes in this exhibition one is, of course, on serious ground. There are several of the highest quality and importance, both large and small, which will certainly compare favourably with anything in the Burlington House show. Your pottery and porcelain man will assure you that the Chinese genius is best expressed

by the potter; I sometimes think that the easier approach to the ancient Chinese attitude to life and death is by way of early jades; others will say that only in painting can one hope to reach an understanding. Then one sees bronzes which can be dated about 1000 B.C., and one begins to wonder whether this superb achievement is not, after all, the only really monumental art that matters. It is a curious and extraordinarily impressive fact that no one, as yet, seems to have dug up a bronze which one can call primitive. Chinese tradition alleges that the art of bronze-founding goes back to more than 2000 years B.C.; surely there were early



FIERCESOME TOMB-GUARDIANS: NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF THE FINE T'ANG TOMB POTTERY TO BE SEEN IN THE EXHIBITION AT MESSRS. JOHN SPARKS'S. (34½ IN. HIGH.)

and messenger, who were all killed for the purpose, and a great barrow was heaped upon the grave. A year afterwards, fifty of his servants and fifty of his best horses were strangled, and their bodies, stuffed with chaff, sewn up and set on scaffolds round about the barrow, every dead man bestriding a dead horse, which was bitted and bridled as in life.

Long after the T'ang Dynasty, with its comparatively mild customs, had reached its inglorious end, a good deal of the old barbarity survived in certain quarters. What says the mediaeval traveller de Plano Carpini? "When a noble Mongol died, the custom was to bury him seated in the middle of a tent, along with a horse saddled and bridled and a mare and her foal. This they did that in the other world the dead man might have a tent to live in, a mare to yield milk, and a steed to ride, and that he might be able to breed horses." While the Arab adventurer, Ibn Batuta, who visited Peking in the fourteenth century, witnessed the



T'ANG POTTERY FIGURES THAT SEEM TENSE WITH LIFE: TWO HORSES AND A GROOM; THE HORSES OF STONE COLOUR WITH GREEN SADDLES, AND THE GROOM YELLOW WITH A GREEN COAT. (HORSES 30 IN., GROOM 28 IN. HIGH.)



CAMELS THROWING UP THEIR HEADS WITH AN EXTREMELY LIFE-LIKE MOVEMENT; AND A GROOM: T'ANG TOMB POTTERY COLOURED YELLOW AND GREEN. (CAMELS 36 IN., GROOM 28 IN. HIGH.)

experiments in which innovators were slowly fumbling their way towards the grandeur of the types we know? Is it really possible that they were able to work in this difficult medium with complete success from the very beginning? Perhaps the next few decades will unearth new evidence from the soil of a country which has scarcely been touched by the spade of the excavator.

Another section of this display is devoted to a collection of eighteenth-century imitations of the ancient Ko wares, of which—the original Sung types—some magnificent examples will be seen at Burlington House. These late Ko pieces, with their characteristic crackle and delicate shades of lavender, grey, etc., have so far not received much attention from collectors: as their prototypes are practically unobtainable, these pious Ch'ien-lung copies (which are delicious things in their own right, as it were) are certain to find favour among many whose tastes, and purses, cannot attain the heights. Among the minor sculpture is a mounted bowman in stone, firing a Parthian shot at his enemies, and, equally vital, a polo-player in pottery—minor works, if you will, when compared to the monumental forms of the bronzes, but none the less great things—and friendly things—of their kind.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HISTORY is an extensive subject, and no single mind could grasp all its infinite details and ramifications. Yet some knowledge of its main outline is essential to an intelligent outlook on our world. We cannot understand the present if completely ignorant of the past which led up to it, and caused things to be as they are.

Quite the best conspectus of general history that I have seen, both for the student and the general reader, is "THE MARCH OF MAN." A Chronological Record of Peoples and Events from Prehistoric Times to the Present Day: Comprising a Comparative Time Chart of Universal History in seven sections, an Historical Atlas of ninety-six pages, and sixty-four plates of Illustration. General Editor, Lawrence H. Dawson. Atlas by George Philip and Professor Ramsay Muir, aided in the American section by Professor Robert McElroy. ("Encyclopædia Britannica" Co., Ltd.; £2 12s. 6d. net; or on instalment terms.) Here, within the compass of a single volume—a large quarto beautifully bound and printed, but not cumbersome or unwieldy—is packed an incredible mass of authoritative information, classified, condensed, and set out in the clearest and most attractive manner. The amount of labour—in research, collation, abridgment, and arrangement of material, and, not least, in the system of indexing and references—that must have gone to the making of this work, is simply intimidating to anyone who knows what such a task involves. Having once taken part (as one of an army of collaborators) in indexing an edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," I can appreciate what the compilers of "The March of Man" have been through, and I congratulate them on their results. To my mind, the book is worth its price ten times over.

The very numerous maps—in themselves a cartographic history of the world—are models of legibility and exquisite colour-printing, while the index to them constitutes a historical gazetteer. The illustrations, assembled at the end, provide that human touch which makes the dry bones of history live. They are, as far as possible, contemporary with their subjects, and each is provided with an explanatory note, though not, unfortunately, in immediate juxtaposition. The unique feature of the work, however, is the time-chart, which consists of seven large folding sections, each more than a yard long, and printed on some kind of strong linen-backed paper. After a preliminary note on prehistory, the main period covered is from 5000 B.C. to the present day. Subdivisions are marked by marginal dates, and horizontal lines roughly separate the analogous portions of the text. On each of these seven folders are parallel columns of text, printed on different-coloured paper and giving the main facts, dates, and personalities, at contemporary epochs, of all the principal countries, each being allotted a distinctive colour. Thus one can trace the sequence of outstanding events throughout the world, or, taking some particular event, can discover what was happening simultaneously elsewhere. I have met historical time-charts before, on a small or sectional scale, but I have never seen anything equal to this wonderful multi-coloured production. It might be called the sevenfold path to historical knowledge. I do not exactly agree that it shows world history "at a glance," because it takes much more than a glance even to visualise this bewildering array of facts; and stark, stern concentration is needed to assimilate them. I should call it, rather, a monumental panorama of historical records. At the head of each column, references are given to relevant articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," enabling the student to pursue further any particular subject.

The development of a kindred science is recorded in "A HUNDRED YEARS OF ANTHROPOLOGY." By T. K. Penniman, M.A. (Oxon), Secretary to the Committee for Anthropology in the University of Oxford (Duckworth; 15s.). This interesting volume, which belongs to the Hundred Years series, has in reality a considerably wider scope. The author divides it into four main parts: the "formulary" period (anthropology before 1835); the "convergent" period (c. 1835 to 1859); the "constructive" period (1859 to 1900); and the "critical" period (1900 to 1935). The "formulary" period, he points out, is far the longest, extending from the time of the ancient Greek historians, philosophers, and naturalists until the 'thirties of last century. The "convergent" period is that in which various sciences were seeking some unifying principle, which was provided by the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" in 1859. That book inaugurated what Mr. Penniman has called the

"constructive" period, when anthropology became a single, though many-sided, science. The "critical" period is dated from 1900, partly because of a general tendency to criticise the anthropologists of last century, and, more specifically, because in that year was revived the theory of Mendelism, originally promulgated by Gregor Johann Mendel in 1865.

Mr. Penniman also supplies a bibliography and two valuable appendices—one a chronological table of the history of the science, and the other a list of anthropological museums, congresses, societies, and periodicals in various parts of the world. Anthropology is rather a formidable word, at which ordinary folk are apt to shy, but they should remember that, as it means the Science of Man, it is a subject that should appeal to everybody. Readers of Mr. Penniman's book will, in fact, discover that it is rich in human interest. He deprecates its restriction to the study of primitive and barbarous races, and urges, among other things, its value in the prevention of war.



CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR: A NEW PORTRAIT BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER, R.O.I.

Our readers are familiar with the work of the distinguished portrait painter, Mr. John St. Helier Lander. He has painted many of the royal and famous figures of the day—notably his Majesty the King, whose portrait by Mr. Lander, which aroused the greatest interest in the Paris Salon and is now in Jersey, was reproduced as the Presentation Plate of our Christmas Number last year. Of this portrait the artist has painted five replicas commissioned by Mr. T. B. F. Davis, of Jersey; for Guernsey, South Africa, New Zealand, Canada House, London, and Australia House, London. Mr. Lander, who was born in Jersey, received his artistic education at the Royal Academy Schools and at Julian's in Paris. This recent example of his work is a portrait of Captain His Highness Maharaja Shri Digvijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Jam Sahab of Nawanagar, the successor of the famous "Ranji" and the ruler of an important Indian State in Kathiawar. Nawanagar has a population of nearly half a million.

Students of the history of religions, and knowing French well enough to tackle a learned treatise in that language, should not miss a new and important work entitled "MITHRA, ZOROASTRE ET LA PRÉHISTOIRE ARYENNE DU CHRISTIANISME." By Charles Autran. With twenty-five Plates (Paris: Payot, 106 Boulevard St. Germain; 25 francs). This book, I feel sure, will delight many of our readers, especially those who remember an illustrated account of a Mithraic temple at Dura-Europos, on the Euphrates, containing early third-century frescoes, published in our issue of Dec. 8 last. My difficulty in doing justice to M. Autran's admirable volume is not inability to read it, or to appreciate its historical connotations, but rather the restrictions of time and space inseparable from a weekly *causerie* of this kind, touching lightly on a number of books at a time. He must forgive me, therefore, if I do not go deeply into his work, but allow it to rest largely on his existing reputation.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first deals, *inter alia*, with the mysteries of Mithra, in relation to the Indian worship of Siva and survivals of the cult in Western Europe. The second part treats of Zoroaster and his doctrine, the religion of Israel; eschatology; angels and

demons; Paradise, Gehenna, and Purgatory; resurrection and the Last Judgment. In his general conclusions, emphasising the great influence of ancient Persian thought on the world's creeds, M. Autran says: "Thanks to Iran, indeed, Judaism and through it Judæo-Christianity ceased to be a pure monotheism and developed into a religion of salvation. A vital transformation! No longer was the life of the individual and of the world concerned entirely with things here on earth. It was projected into the transcendent reality of a kingdom of goodness and light, whose ultimate victory will consummate the mysterious work of the ages. . . . From this point of view, Iran—Mithraist as well as Zoroastrian—played a part of decisive importance in the beliefs of the Western world."

History is always in the making, and material is being rapidly provided for additional chapters in any new edition of "A HISTORY OF ABYSSINIA." By A. H. M. Jones and Elizabeth Monroe. With Map and five Illustrations (Oxford: the Clarendon Press and Humphrey Milford; 6s.).

This little volume traces Ethiopian annals from the earliest times, including the story of Solomon's wily behaviour towards the Queen of Sheba. Miss Monroe's concluding chapter on the dispute with Italy is very brief, and her attitude is that Italy spoilt a good case by presenting it badly. Abyssinian shortcomings, she points out, "all tended to be forgotten in the wave of world sympathy evoked by the tactics of the Italian Government. Abyssinia thus acquired almost world-wide moral support." There is no bibliography or prefatory statement as to the qualifications of the writers or authorities consulted. I should have imagined that researches into Abyssinian history, if based on national archives, would have involved some romantic adventures that were worth recording.

Our last number, devoted to India, will doubtless have prompted many people to improve their knowledge of that great country, now beginning a new chapter in its history. Here are a few books for their library-lists. The legal aspect of the reforms is presented, without criticism, in "INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION." A Survey of the Government of India Act, 1935. By J. P. Eddy, ex-Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras; and F. H. Lawton. With Map (Macmillan; 6s.). There is a certain controversial, though not anti-British, element in "FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES UNDER FEDERATION." By Sahibzada A. Wajid Khan, formerly Secretary to H.H. the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. Preface by Dr. Hugh Dalton, Reader in Economics in the University of London (Jarrolds; 12s. 6d.). The book is dedicated to the Maharaja of Patiala. Impressions of the religious and domestic side of Indian life are attractively conveyed in "MYSTIC INDIA." By Helen Mary Boulnois (Methuen; 7s. 6d.). A doctor with twelve years' service in India to his credit, but vague about his own career, describes adventures (with tigers, elephants, snakes, and so on) in the region of the Duars, at the foot of the Himalayas, in a book of reminiscences entitled "IN A BENGAL JUNGLE." Stories of Life on the Tea Gardens of Northern India. By John Symington, M.D. Drawings by Paul Porterfield (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press; 2 dollars).

In a new volume of the "Great Occasions" series, the dramatic story of the Second Afghan War and the triumph of Lord (then Sir Frederick) Roberts is well and succinctly told in "KABUL TO KANDAHAR." By Maud Diver. With a Frontispiece and two Maps (Peter Davies; 5s.). An American traveller's experiences in the same country during the turbulent times after King Amanullah's exile, with a general account of contemporary events, are described with much transatlantic vivacity in "AFGHAN JOURNEY." By Ben James. Illustrated (Cape; 10s. 6d.).

Finally, I have a confession to make. In reviewing Lord Latymer's book, "Stalking in Scotland and New Zealand," in our issue of Nov. 9, I inadvertently referred to his father as "the first Lord Latymer," whereas in fact he was the fifth. The barony dates from 1431-32, and fell into abeyance in 1577 between the four daughters and co-heirs of the fourth baron, who had no son. In 1912 the abeyance was determined in favour of Mr. Francis Coutts, who was descended in direct line from one of the daughters (Lucy, wife of Sir William Cornwallis). She died in the reign of James I. Another interesting fact in the family history is that Katharine Parr, "the Queen who kept her head" as last consort of Henry VIII., had previously been the third Lord Latymer's third wife.—C. E. B.

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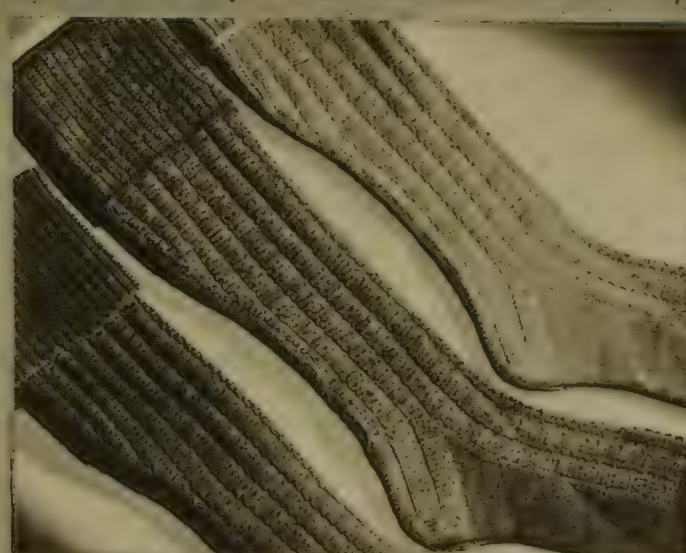
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THE R.S.P.P. EXHIBITION : NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF CONTEMPORARY BRITISH PORTRAITURE.

THE forty-fourth annual Exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, recently opened at the Royal Institute Galleries in Piccadilly, will continue until December 7. The portrait of Miss Tilly Losch, the actress, is by the

[Continued opposite.



"MISS TILLY LOSCH":
By Cathleen Mann, R.P.



"H.H. THE PRINCESS BISHNU OF NEPAL":
By Simon Elwes, R.P.

Marchioness of Queensberry, who is a daughter of Mr. Harrington Mann, the painter, and still signs her work with her maiden name.—Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., became Equerry-in-Ordinary to the King in 1910.—The late Duke of Buccleuch was the father of the Duchess of Gloucester.—The Aga Khan is prominent in Indian politics and in racing. His second marriage, to Mlle. Andrée Carron, took place in 1929.



"KYRA NIJINSKY":
By Oswald Birley, M.C., R.O.I., R.P.



"CAPTAIN SIR BRYAN GODFREY-FAUSSETT, G.C.V.O.":
By Frank O. Salisbury, R.P., LL.D.



"MAJOR G. B. WILLIAMS, M.C., POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA":
By John St. Helier Lander, R.O.I.



"THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH":
By Fiddes Watt, R.P., R.S.A.



"MISS JANE BAXTER":
By W. G. de Glehn, R.A., R.P.



"HIS HIGHNESS THE RT. HON. THE AGA KHAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., P.C.":
By Oswald Birley, M.C., R.O.I., R.P.



"HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM AGA KHAN":
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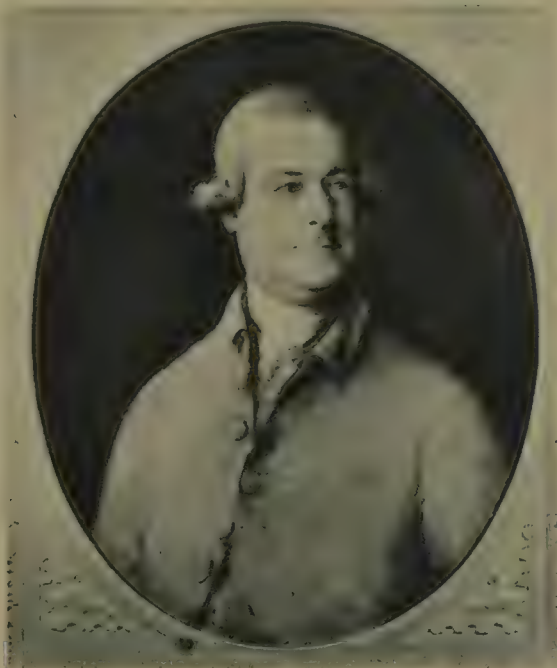
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY H. THORNTON RUTTER.

OLYMPIA has been a most interesting place to spend a day during the progress of the biennial Commercial Vehicle Exhibition of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, held from Nov. 7 to Nov. 16. Ordinary private-car owners found here a great number of novelties which had either not been exhibited or escaped their notice during the preceding "pleasure" or private-car exhibition. Thus, at the Anglo-American Oil Company's stall on the ground floor, their Mr. E. M. Dodds gave demonstrations of the Metrovick-Dodds Cathode Tube Indicator, which is one of those marvellous laboratory instruments which permit mankind to see the invisible. This may seem slightly exaggerated, but it is not, and moreover the practical results have increased the accuracy of our knowledge of petroleum products and engine research.

This instrument presents a visible and true picture of what happens inside engine combustion-chambers. That in itself drew crowds around the stand at Olympia, because its application is common to all types of engines, so that whether it was one of the big Merryweather fire-escape tenders, with its attendant fire-engine, or a small private car, the happenings were equally interesting. This Metrovick-Dodds Indicator, which is in constant use in the Anglo-American "Esso" laboratories, "sees" electrically. Its parts consist of a new application of the cathode-ray tube with fluorescent screen, on which is thrown the performance taking place inside the engine-cylinders through pressure-deflecting plates, time-deflecting plates, a positive plate, and electrical filament protected by a shield.

The pressure element converts the pressure change into electric current change, and fits into a hole in the cylinder-head, as it is about the same size as a sparking-plug. A timing device connected to the crankshaft converts the rotary motion of the shaft into varying electrical energy, and the result appears depicted as a long spark-line with its peaks and depressions set out and stationary, so that the actual diagram can be measured if desired, and transferred to paper or photographed. But if any readers wish to see this wonderful instrument in action, they should drop a line to my old friend Mr. P. G. A. Smith, of the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and he will arrange to let them see it.

Scotland also has had her annual Motor Show at Glasgow, at which the agents of the various car manufacturers held stands and gave a brave display of the latest models. Frequently, this exhibition produces something which had not been ready for the Olympia Show, but this year it was merely a replica of exhibits of that display, plus some new styles of coachwork by the Scottish coachbuilders. Wolseley's new "Big Sixes" made a hit at Glasgow, as these stylish cars are listed from £325, and that figure, up to about £600, is a popular buying price in the North. Motorists there realise they must have dependable high-powered, yet large and comfortable, motor-carriages. So makers which cater for them are well supported, especially as things are brighter in the Glasgow area. However, I learn also that the new Wolseley "Fourteen," introduced for the first time in July, at prices from £220, is making many sales for Scottish dealers. As this car is capable of a speed on the flat of 65 m.p.h., and a petrol consumption of 30 miles per gallon at 30 miles an hour speed, it is a very cheap car to buy and run. Both new "Fourteens," the "Wasp" and the "Hornet" Wolseley, were on view at many stands, as well as the "Super Sixes."

No fewer than twelve exhibitors at the Scottish Motor Show displayed Riley cars on their staging, in company with their agency cars of other makes. The new 9-h.p. Riley "Merlin" attracted many customers to agents' show-rooms, especially as the 1936 Riley cars are designed to give comfort equal to that of any rival make, and, as those who own them know, a liveliness of performance unsurpassed for their engine-rating. Mention of Scottish mountains reminds me that those present at the dinner of Scotland's motor agents, during the Glasgow Show, showered congratulations on Mr. W. G. McMinnies, who recently drove one of the new Daimler "Fifteens" to the summit of the Pic Veleta, in the Sierra Nevada of Southern Spain, reaching a height of over 11,200 feet above sea-level.

Quite apart from the altitude attained, this trip is of great motor-touring interest, as McMinnies made use of a new and wonderful motor road, "easily exceeding," he says, "in altitude, engineering skill, and magnificence anything of this sort in Europe, and possibly in the world." Everybody who is fond of roaming on the Continent on motor tours will welcome this new place to visit. I wish that I had the space here to give to a full account of this pleasurable run in a British car, which did not falter or give the slightest trouble over the whole trip from London and back again, and in the course of the journey climbed all sorts of Spanish mountain roads.

Soon Christmas will be with us, and those sporting motorists who do not wish to go as far as Spain might follow the example of the Motor Cycle Club, and take their cars on the 21st annual London to Exeter run on Dec. 27-28. Nearly 300 members of the M.C.C., under the chairmanship of Mr. L. A. Baddeley, attended the annual dinner at the Park Lane Hotel, and the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Masters, stated that 226 new members had joined during the past twelve months. At this gathering, Colonel Lindsay Lloyd, representing the R.A.C., told those assembled that, despite rumours, the R.A.C. had no intention of restricting other clubs' trial runs, such as those organised by this old M.C.C. The club was originally started for motor-cyclists, but now includes even more car-owners in its competitions than "two-wheelers."

British motor-car and commercial vehicle manufacturers report that this export season, now in full swing, has given an impetus to factory production, as there has been a great advance in orders received from overseas. The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., report, through their publicity department, that the new "Flying Standard" is having a wonderful reception in Australasia. Mr. Harold Nickolds, of the Standard Company's information bureau, says that the Melbourne representative of this firm telephoned to Coventry "imploping us to send as many 'Flying Standards' as possible by the next ship. He is simply inundated with orders."

Again, the Burlington Carriage Company reports that his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, has bought and taken with him one of their Siddeley "Special Burlington" landaulettes to use as a ceremonial carriage. In fact, British coachbuilders still lead the world in the production of state carriages, as witness the numerous Daimler and Rolls-Royce state carriages owned by rulers of States and Governors of Provinces in India and elsewhere. To return, however, to the Standard export orders affecting production, Captain J. P. Black, managing director of that firm, stated recently that, through the overwhelming reception given to the "Flying Standards" from the trade and public alike, they had been forced to increase their output by a considerable margin. Moreover, the company are erecting and equipping a modern machine-shop at the Canley Works, which will not only give the factory a higher output, but will also centralise their production system.



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FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

THE PREJUDICES OF FINANCIERS.

THERE is a common belief, among those whose knowledge of City matters is derived largely from the perusal of "thrillers," that those who handle the world's financial machine are hard-mouthed, unscrupulous persons with protruding chins, pitiless eyes, and a general appearance of inscrutable mystery, behind which the only quality to be detected is a reckless disregard for all interests except the piling up of profits by the financier.

And even among those whose knowledge of these matters is based on a closer acquaintance with facts than can be gained from the pages of detective romances, there is a common tendency to credit the financiers with much more power than they really possess, and to question and criticise the use that they make of it. This tendency has been the basis of a good deal of the criticism lately directed against our banking system as at present constituted and managed, culminating in a demand, voiced by many Socialist candidates at the General Election, for the nationalisation of the banks, with a view to the transfer of their powers to the State, so that they may be used to promote objects of social welfare rather than of those conducive to private profit.

As to the "strangle-hold" which financiers are supposed to hold over the direction of the world's industry and trade, it has already been shown, in an earlier article, that their power is, in fact, very narrowly limited by the search for profit, which guides their activities, just as it guides those of all of us who have to sell goods and services in the common market. They can only make profits by financing those enterprises which provide articles that we consumers are ready to buy. In other words, their activities, if they are to be profitable, have to be guided not by their whims and fancies, but by ours, expressed in our demands. Owing to the wider distribution of wealth, which is one of the few good results left by the war, combined by the great increase in productive power of industry, another useful development which was assisted by war's necessities, the activities of finance are now more than ever before ruled by the necessity for providing goods of general consumption, so as to check the tendency to glut shown in so many markets.

Working under these new conditions, the prejudices of financiers tend, on the whole, to promote the production of such articles and services as are likely to be wanted by the general public; because if enterprises fail in this object, they will not be able to show those profits out of which alone they can pay for the risk taken by the financier. It is here that reforming enthusiasts, who think that many ideally desirable objects are thus left without financial support, come in with proposals for official control of the country's financial resources, so that they may be applied to the provision of what is socially desirable, rather than to things that merely promise profit.

In fact, a good deal is already being done in this direction, not through official control of financial activities, but by official collection, from all who make and spend profits, of a considerable proportion of their incomes, which is then spent by the State on health, education, and other means of securing social benefits. And as the profits of industry grow, there is every reason to expect that the sums available for these desirable objects will expand with them, as long as enterprise is not too much

bothered and disturbed by well-meant schemes of planning and control. For after his desire for profits, which he shares with all of us who want to sell our work at the best price that it will fetch, the financier's strongest prejudice is in favour of being allowed to do his work according to his own judgment, rather than being told how to do it by people

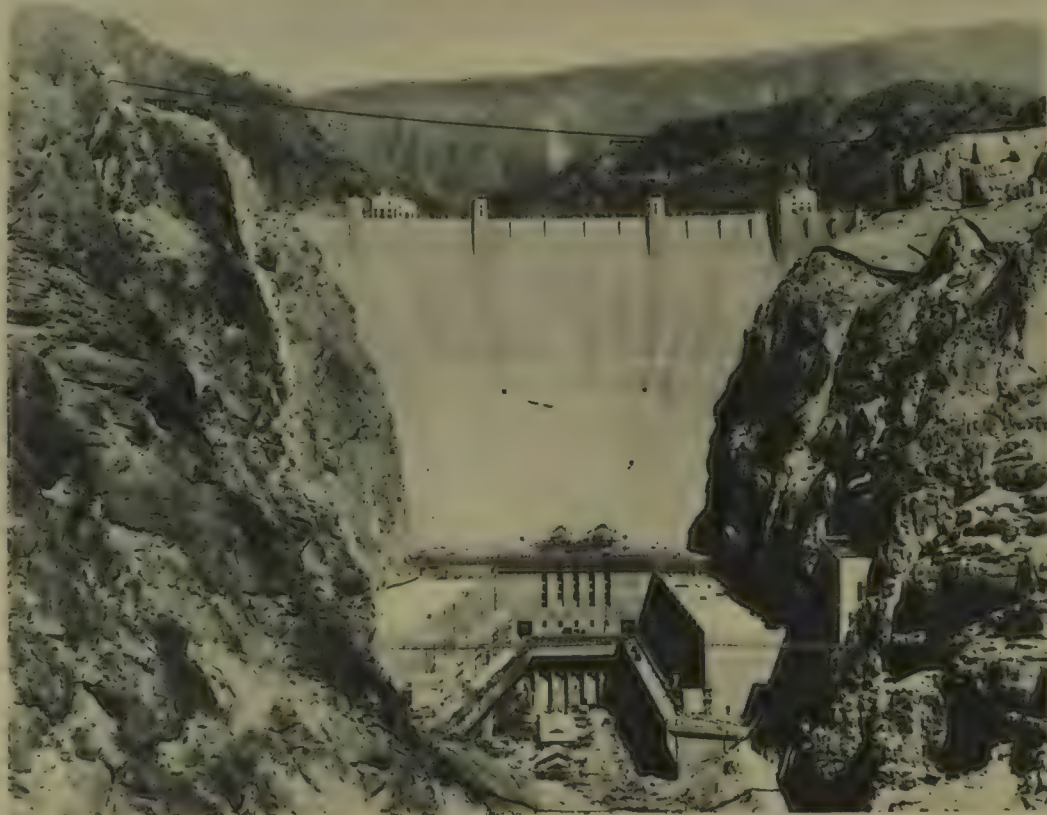
reason why the world is at present strewn with wreckage and haunted by depression and distress is the extent to which enterprise has been warped and interfered with by official regulation.

This obvious fact is demonstrated by the extent of recovery lately achieved in this country and in America. Here it dates from the access to power of a Government which was expected to be going to give industry and finance a better chance of earning a living than they had, or thought they had, enjoyed under its predecessor. In America it dates from the decision of the Supreme Court, at the end of last May, which gave the business world reason to believe that the authors of the New Deal did not enjoy dictatorial powers, and that enterprise might hope to be able to lift itself out of the mire of depression by its own exertions. The restoration of confidence in these two countries made an immense difference to the aspect of general markets and has greatly helped recovery in other nations. On the other hand, conditions in Germany, Italy, and Russia, in which control of enterprise has been most rigorously and efficiently exerted, have not been such as would be envied by the wage-earners in countries in which official regulation has been less vigorous.

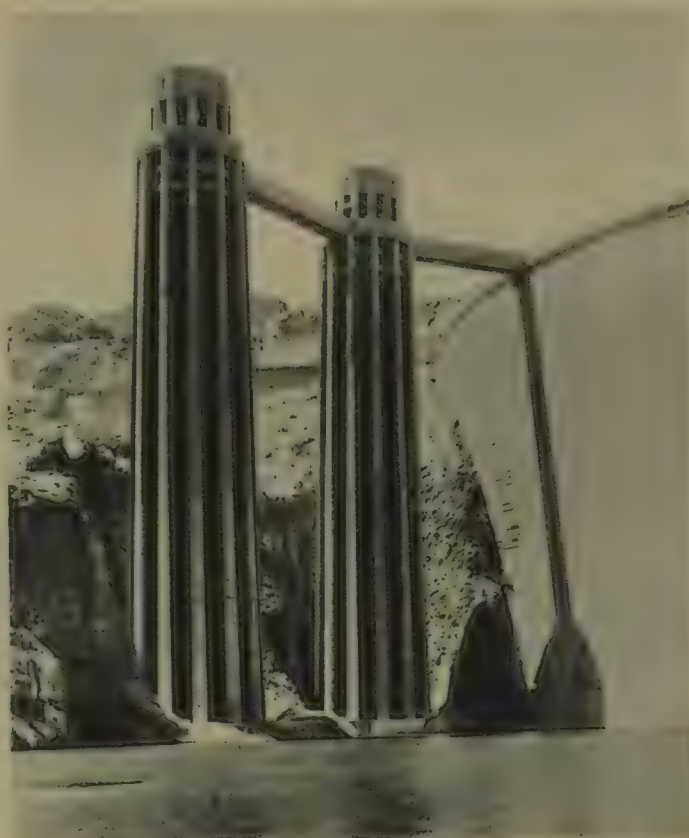
As long, then, as business organisers, industrial and financial, are left free to earn profits

according to the methods that experience has shown them to be most probably successful, and can feel confident that the Government under which they are working will not interfere with them unduly, it is a mistake to suppose that they cherish prejudices against improvements in the standard of living of the wage-earning classes, either through higher wages or through public expenditure on social benefit. They are really quite reasonable and ordinary human beings; and they recognise clearly that mass production, through which profits are now most easily earned, can only prosper through mass consumption, and that this is only possible when high earnings through all classes widen the basis of consumption. And they also recognise that expenditure on social improvement, and on public works for the benefit of the general community, quickens the demand for labour and materials and so helps to produce the revenue out of which they have to be paid for. The resignation with which they now submit to taxation on a scale that would have been regarded by their forbears as monstrous confiscation is largely due to a dawning, and widely spreading, conviction that it is not necessarily bad for business, except when, as in the case of the death duties, it is unscientifically and capriciously imposed and assessed.

At the same time, certain prejudices are still rife in the minds of financiers that need to be checked in the interest of the financial system and of the community in general. Their craving for a darkened atmosphere, in which their actions can be dimly discerned rather than freely examined, is far from wholesome. Much has yet to be done in the direction of making company accounts a real indication of the manner in which the huge sums now handled by joint-stock concerns are used; and the habit, rampant in America and too fashionable here, of covering up financial transactions behind the veil provided by "holding companies," is one that carries with it dangerous possibilities of abuse. Unless financiers correct these abuses themselves—and they are far better able to do so than outsiders—they are likely to find their roughly and clumsily dealt with by critics more eager than competent.



THE UPSTREAM FACE OF BOULDER DAM: A GREAT CONCRETE WALL, 727 FEET HIGH, BUILT ACROSS THE CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVER.



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who think they can tell him how to do it better. For this sentiment he can find plenty of support in arguments drawn from experience and common sense; for all kinds of business are really rather difficult matters to conduct with success; and one

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The snow-clad mountains of Europe are making their insistent call to winter sports enthusiasts, who are looking forward to the dry cold and blazing sun that make the most perfect conditions for outdoor sports. At all the fashionable resorts, there is dancing and every kind of amusement to be had when the day's sport is over. Of all the various winter sports, few can claim such ardent and whole-hearted followers as ski-ing. No tobogganing expedition or skating carnival will tempt a ski-er who has known the exhilaration of flying through the air and gliding smoothly and rapidly across snow-covered slopes, to abandon her pleasure. Tobogganing has its followers, and so has bobsleighing, which is decidedly invigorating. It is during the ensuing months that snow and ice bring happiness to many thousands of men and women.

Women as well as men may be rather undecided regarding their outfits. As a matter of fact, this will not be a difficult problem provided a visit be paid to Harrods (Knightsbridge) Winter Sports section, and Mr. G. D. Greenland consulted. He has just returned from Switzerland, and is again in charge of this department. The great merit of his advice on all matters pertaining to winter sports is well known to all experienced followers of the snow; for beginners his counsel is invaluable, not only as to equipment, but where to go and where to stay during the holiday. Furthermore, Mr. Greenland provides a running commentary on a series of ski-ing films shown every afternoon at three-thirty. He emphasises the fact that boots must be carefully considered, and advocates the Nigg Pattern Arlberg Ski Boots. They give ski-runners the perfect support so necessary for beginners and experts alike. This year's improvements on this famous boot include padded non-chafe tongue, loose adjustable top strap, and further waist strengthening.

The outfit is a very important side of a winter sports holiday, as everything must be perfectly practical, well cut and tailored. To Harrods must be given the credit of those pictured. To all intents and purposes, the trousers adopted by men and women are the same, while brighter winter sports clothing is the order of the day. Dark trousers, but white coats and jackets of many colours, as well as the gayest of woolies and scarves. A tweed jacket is worn by the figure in the centre of the page, the colour scheme being red, white, and blue. The coat of the model on the left is of the blouse character, has inner cuffs, and is lined throughout. The accepted ski-blouse and trousers are worn by the man on the right. The "Grenfell" wind-jacket is made of cloth which bears its name; it is snow-proof and wind-proof, cut with a double-breasted front and a pocket on the right fitted with zipp fastener, and one inside pocket.



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1935

- DEC. 5-JAN. 19 Monte Carlo Theatre—Season of Comedies and Operettas.
DEC. 22 Hotel de Paris—Opening Gala of the Winter Season.
DEC. 23-29 Monte Carlo Country Club—Christmas Tennis Tournament.
DEC. 24 INTERNATIONAL SPORTING CLUB OPENS.

1936

- JAN. 13-19 Monte Carlo Country Club—Tennis Championships.
JAN. 16-25 INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT (at the Sporting Club).
JAN. 20-26 FIFTH INTERNATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS of the Principality of Monaco (at the Condamine Tennis Club).
JAN. 26 Monte Carlo Opera—Season opens with Wagner's "Ring."
JAN. 29-FEB. 2 MONTE CARLO MOTOR RALLY.
FEB. 13 Monte Carlo Golf Club—The Windsor Challenge Cup.

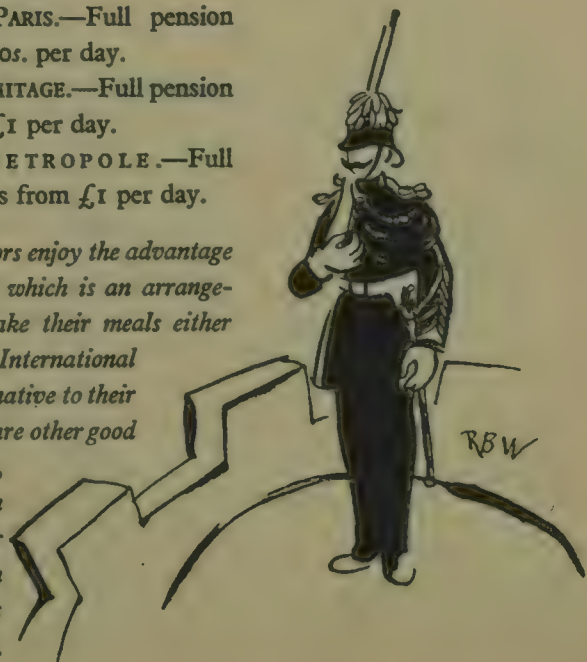
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NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

KENYA AND UGANDA—AN EAST AFRICAN WONDERLAND.

THE development of East African travel is little short of amazing. At the beginning of the present century Kenya was largely an unknown land as regards its interior, where the great highlands were overrun entirely by the fierce Masai, whilst Uganda was only just settling down to a peaceful era after the fighting against the rebels and the mutiny of the Sudanese troops. Now both Kenya and Uganda are as safe for travel as any part of Europe, and are better organised for the tourist than some European countries! Travel by caravan, with all its uncertainties, and involving long periods of time, has given place to travel by train, and from Mombasa, on the coast, which has direct steamship communication with this country, it is possible to travel over the Kenya and Uganda Railways to many of the most interesting places in Kenya, and to several in Uganda, whilst fine motor roads and lake and river steamship services afford a still wider accessibility.

Railway travel is very up-to-date and exceedingly comfortable. Trains are electrically lit, there are first-class corridor coaches with four and two-berth compartments, fitted with folding table, electric fan and reading lights, also a wash-basin, and all principal trains have a restaurant car, with very reasonable catering charges, whilst lake and river steamers are equipped with all modern conveniences. Then, apart from quite a wide range of choice of hotels in Mombasa and Nairobi, there are over twenty travel centres in Kenya, and eight in Uganda, possessing one or more hotels, and all with comfortable accommodation. As regards climate, this naturally varies very much according to altitude, and, whilst on the coast and low-lying lands the heat is tropical, it moderates as you ascend, until on the high plateaux you get a mean temperature of about 60 degrees minimum and 80 degrees maximum, with, generally, a cool breeze during a part of the day and always cool nights.

Mombasa, with its magnificent harbour of Kilindini, has much tropic charm, and the train journey from it up-country to Nairobi is by way of the great Southern Game Reserve, the world's greatest. From the carriage

window you can see zebra, hartebeeste, antelope, giraffe, and various other kinds of big game, grazing unconcernedly a short distance away, and sometimes a herd on the move will cross the line just ahead of a passing train! Nairobi, Kenya's capital, 5452 ft. above sea-



JINJA: ONE OF UGANDA'S PORTS ON LOVELY LAKE VICTORIA, THE LARGEST LAKE IN AFRICA—250 MILES LONG.

Photograph by Miss H. Sanders.

level, is a well-built and charmingly laid-out town, with palatial hotels, theatres, a race-course and aerodrome, fine motoring roads, and up-to-date facilities generally for sport and amusement. The town is a very convenient centre for seeing characteristic East African highland scenery, the famous Kenya coffee plantations, and general agricultural life, whilst Mount Kenya, 17,007 ft. high, with its snow-fields and glaciers, is within motoring distance.

After Nairobi, the railway climbs 2000 ft. in 35 miles to the crest of the Kikuyu Escarpment (from which there is a magnificent view of the

Great Rift Valley, two thousand feet below), descends into this, passing by the crater of Longonot and beautiful Lake Naivasha, ascends the rugged Mau Escarpment on the other side, and, at Nakuru Junction, divides, one branch going south, down to Kisumu, on the Kavirondo Gulf, and the other north, to Timbora, 9150 ft., and Eldoret, with a branch line from Leseru to Kitale—for Mt. Elgon and Lake Rudolf. Then the line runs westwards, across the border, into Uganda, to the terminus at Kampala, the commercial capital of Uganda, and some twenty-five miles distant by road from Entebbe, the administrative capital, set amid charming park-like surroundings on a small promontory on the edge of the great Lake Victoria.

Uganda has beautiful and varied scenery. At Jinja are the Ripon Falls, the true source of the Nile, for here the waters of Lake Victoria pour down into the river which connects this lake with Lake Kioga, and, in turn, Lake Kioga is linked up with Lake Albert by the Victoria Nile, which drops some 400 ft. in cascades into Lake Albert, forming the beautiful Murchison Falls. Then there is the snow-capped Ruwenzori Range of mountains, with magnificent forests and wonderful Alpine flora, bracing uplands, crater lakes, and glaciers, and both in Uganda and Kenya there are fascinating scenes of native life, whilst both form a paradise for the big-game hunter and photographer, and both have excellent sport to offer to the angler.



IN EAST AFRICA, A PARADISE FOR THE BIG-GAME HUNTER: A LION IN THE BUSH.

Photograph by H.M. East African Dependencies.

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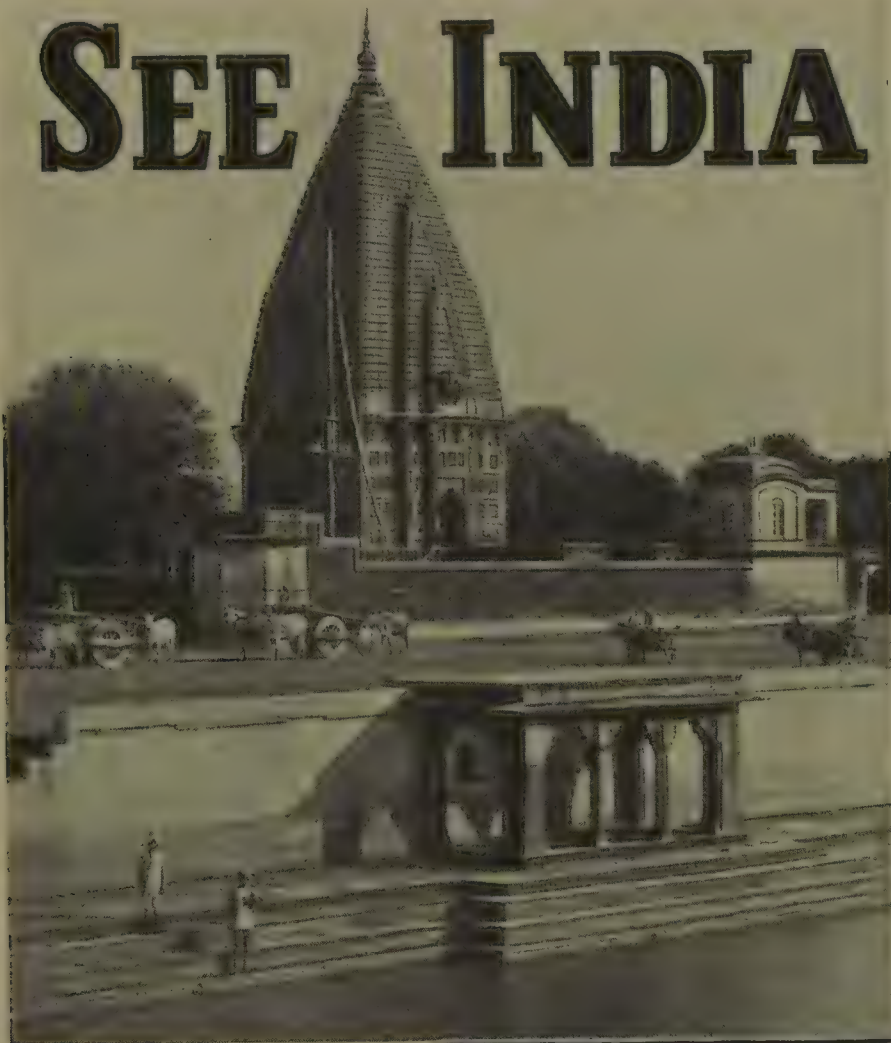
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WHERE TO GO FOR WINTER SPORTS.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

THE SNOWFIELDS OF SWITZERLAND.

THE popularity of the winter sports holiday increases year by year, nor is it difficult to understand the reason for this, because once its joys, its thrills, and its amazing health-giving qualities have been experienced, a return visit, whenever possible, is certain, and each winter sports enthusiast becomes a winter sports propagandist. Greatly improved trade conditions will provide the means for an additional number of people from this country to take a winter sports holiday this year, and so, despite the somewhat clouded international outlook, the winter sports season is likely to be a success.

So far as Switzerland is concerned, this is almost assured, for everything possible is being done in that country to give the winter sports visitor a thoroughly enjoyable time, and for a very reasonable expenditure. Switzerland was the first country to introduce the vogue of the winter sports holiday, and for many years now, most of the hotels in Swiss winter sports centres have made a speciality of catering for English winter sports

services, with special fares; and hotels have reduced their prices to the lowest limits possible.

As regards winter sports "resorts," no country in the world has so many as Switzerland, and they are to be found in every one of the Alpine districts of the country. One of the most popular of such districts with visitors from this country is the Bernese Oberland, which has some of the finest of the Swiss ski-fields, and in great variety, and several of the best skating-rinks in Switzerland, and where resorts range in altitude from just over 3000 ft. to nearly 7000, thus affording a good prospect for winter sport. The leading resort of the Bernese Oberland winter sports centres is

Wengen, 4160 ft., which is so easily reached from the main line at Interlaken by the Lauterbrunnen and Wengern-Alp railways, and which has such a sheltered and sunny position, with a magnificent view of the lovely Jungfrau range. Its skating and curling-rinks are amongst the best, and it has a fine four-mile toboggan run down from Wengern Alp, and a very fine Ski School and Ski Club, whilst its ski-ing facilities are really remarkable. There are excellent nursery slopes for beginners, in the centre of the place, and by utilising the Wengern-Alp and the Jungfrauoch railways, it is possible to go up to the Jungfrauoch, 11,483 ft., and ski down the Aletsch Glacier and the Lötchenlucke. From Eigergletscher, on this line, there is a good run down to Scheidegg, 6708 ft., and from Scheidegg to Wengen; or you can go



SKI-ING AMID SCENERY OF UNEQUALLED SPLENDOR: ON THE FINE WENGERN-ALP SLOPES ABOVE WENGEN—WHERE THERE IS A GREAT SCENIC RUN.

Photograph by Josef Dahinden, Zurich.

visitors, and they know just what is necessary to make them happy and comfortable. And then there is the very important matter of sports organisation. Here, too, Switzerland has the advantage of long experience, and whether it be skating, curling, tobogganing, ice-hockey, or ski-ing, you will find the arrangements for the sport of your choice as well-nigh perfect as possible at all of the well-known Swiss winter sports centres. The Swiss ice rinks, for skating and for curling, are celebrated throughout the world, the bobsleigh runs are some of the finest known, and in the Cresta Run, Switzerland has the fastest and most famous of all toboggan runs. In ski-ing, which has deservedly come to be the most popular by far of all winter sports, Switzerland has established ski schools in a large number of centres, where graduated courses in ski-ing are given by expert instructors, licensed by the Swiss Ski Association, so that beginners can acquire some degree of proficiency in the shortest time possible, whilst those who know something of ski-ing can perfect that knowledge, and the instruction is so standardised that pupils going from one winter sports centre to another can take up their tuition at the point reached in their last place of sojourn. To add to the attractiveness of a Swiss winter sports holiday, there is a special 30 per cent. reduction on all return tickets to Switzerland between the Swiss frontier and inland stations, issued in Great Britain, providing at least seven days are spent in Switzerland; there are many special train



A GENERAL VIEW OF KLOSTERS (GRISONS) IN WINTER: GLITTERING SNOW SLOPES AND DARK PINETREES RINGED ROUND WITH LOFTY MOUNTAINS.

Photograph by S. Berni, Klosters.

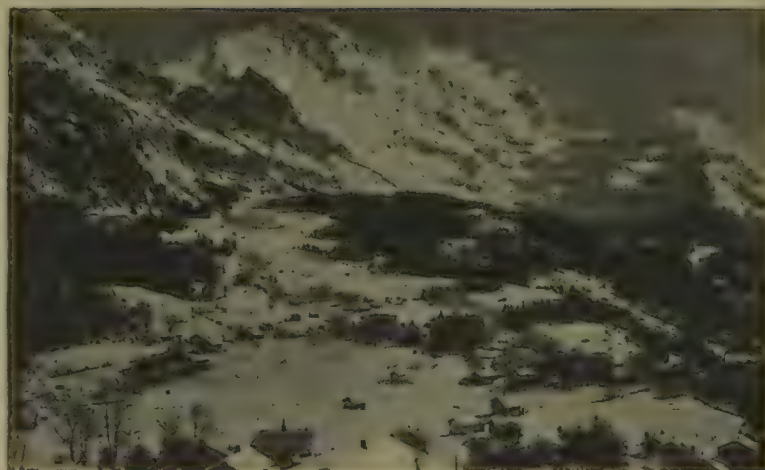


AROSA, IN THE CANTON OF THE GRISONS: SKI-ERS ON THEIR WAY TO THE SKI-FIELDS, WHICH ARE AMONG THE FINEST IN SWITZERLAND.

Photograph by C. Brandt, Arosa.

up to the Lauberhorn, or over the Scheidegg ridge to the Männlichen, and then get in the fine downhill run to Grindelwald, with almost every variety of slope, returning to Wengen by railway. It is these fine ski-ing facilities that have earned for Wengen its great reputation as a downhill ski-ing centre, and make ski-ing possible every day throughout the season. The social life of Wengen is particularly bright, and as for hotels, it offers a remarkable choice, to suit every purse, whilst the Palace is one of the most noted winter sports rendezvous in Switzerland. Other well-known Oberland centres are Mürren, Scheidegg, Grindelwald, Gstaad, Kandersteg, Adelboden, Gurnigel, Grimmel, Beatenberg, and Lenk, with good sport in all.

Then there is Eastern Switzerland, where, in the Canton of the Grisons, at the head of its loveliest valleys, the Plessur, lies Arosa, nearly 6000 ft. above sea-level,



WENGEN, IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND: A VIEW SHOWING THE FINE SKI-ING SLOPES IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE TO THE LEFT OF THE PINETREES; AND THE TOWERING JUNGFRAU.—[Photograph by E. Gyger, Adelboden.]

with magnificent mountains near at hand, very open to the sun, and with a certainty of abundant snow, and reached, from the main line at Chur, by electric railway, in 1½ hours. Arosa has some of the finest snow-fields in Switzerland, and it is noted for its ski tours, outstanding among which are those to the Hornligrat, the Arosa Weisshorn, and the Arosa Rothorn. Conditions are particularly safe, in addition to many runs for skilled ski-ers there are a number of easy runs for novices, and Arosa has a good Ski School—to give the best of tuition in all stages—and a Ski Club. It has, also, good facilities for ski-jöring, a splendid bobsleigh run—the Ruti—a toboggan run, and several excellent skating-rinks, one 1½ acres in area, and on which there is also provision for ice-hockey and for curling, whilst ice carnivals are frequent. Arosa has a well-deserved reputation for its hotels, and its social life is great. Another charming winter sports centre in the Grisons is Klosters, 4100 ft., with very good ski-ing—in the Parsenn, Silvretta, Versina, and Rhaetikon regions—and well served for this purpose by the new Parsenn Railway up to the Weissflujoch, nearly 9000 ft. up; whilst Davos, with its fine skating and ski-ing, attracts many visitors.

The Engadine, with its fine selection of high-altitude winter sports resorts, has long been one of Switzerland's favourite winter sports playgrounds. Its many massive mountains and frozen lakes, and its reliability of climate have proved to be very attractive factors, and the beauty of this wonderland of Nature in winter-time is indescribable. Among the many resorts, Pontresina is one that has always held its own with English visitors, and one can understand this when one recalls the thrills of the run down from Muottas Muraigl, the majesty of that world of snow on the Bernina, and the fascinating trip to the Morteratsch Glacier. Pontresina is well served for sport by the Bernina Railway, it has good ice rinks and splendid hotels, and an added



IN A SKI-ERS' PARADISE: RESTING TO CONTEMPLATE THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW, WHICH INCLUDES THE DREAD PIZ PALÜ (MIDDLE, LEFT), ON THE SNOWFIELDS NEAR PONTRESINA.

Photograph by B. Schocher, Pontresina.

attraction it offers is the sight of a ski race down the Diavolezza and a peep at perilous Piz Palü in winter-time!

There are several other districts in Switzerland with winter sports centres where an enjoyable winter sports holiday may be spent—Central Switzerland has Andermatt, Engelberg, and Rigi-Kaltbad; in the Rhône Valley are Villars, Morgins, Crans, and Montana; then not far from the Lake of Geneva there are Chateau d'Oex and Caux, with Montreux for a very handy stepping-off place; the Jura has St. Cergue; and in the extreme south is Zermatt, with its mountain giants—Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn.



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WINTER SPORTS IN AUSTRIA, GERMANY, AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AUSTRIA is a country so largely Alpine that it has a very wide range of winter sports centres, from fashionable resorts to quiet little mountain villages, where plain but good living and modest but comfortable quarters go hand in hand with the best of ski-ing, the "king" of winter sports. Every effort is being made this year to attract winter sports visitors from this country. There is a 60 per cent. reduction on fares on the Austrian Federal Railways for visitors making a stay of seven days or longer; special winter sports trains are being run; hotel prices have been lowered; and inclusive tickets are issued for the return journey, hotel accommodation, and all tips and taxes—which should result in a successful season, for the charm of Austrian scenery and peasant life, and the hospitality of its people, make a strong appeal to many English people.

And that part of Austria which is most favoured is the Tyrol, that fascinating land in winter or in summer, where

of Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Ober-Gurgl (6500 ft. up in the Oetzal Alps) and St. Anton, and other centres in the Arlberg. Innsbruck has the special attraction of an extremely picturesque old capital, in which you can stay in the best of hotels, with the gayest of social life, and all the amenities of a modern city, whilst enjoying the best of winter sport; for lofty mountains ring it round, to which you ascend by cable railway and ski down; it has one of the best and most thrilling ski-jumps in Europe; the second largest skating-rink in Austria; bobsleigh and luge runs, and ski-jöring and sleighing are general.

Kitzbühel is a delightful little 700-year-old Alpine town, with typical Tyrolean architecture, and with hotel accommodation which ranges from large modern hotels to comfortable inns. Social life is so well organised that there should never be a dull moment for the visitor, whilst sports facilities include good skating, tobogganing, bobsleighing, and sleighing, and the ski-ing is some of the best Austria can furnish. This is largely due to the cable railway up to the Hahnenkamm (5475 ft.), which opens up a wide area of snow-fields with fine powdery snow, free from the danger of avalanches, and which provides no less than twenty-two different runs down to the valley below, and all over safe ground! There is little reason for wonder that Kitzbühel has become so popular with winter sports devotees.

For the same reason—namely, that the ski-ing is so good—St. Anton, in the Arlberg, has such a great reputation as a winter sports centre, helped, too, by the fact that here is the headquarters of the famous Hannes Schneider Ski-ing School. St. Anton is the highest village in the Rosanna-thal (4300 ft.), and fine snow-fields lie all about it. One of its many pleasant excursions is up to St. Christoph (6000 ft.), whilst good tobogganing is obtainable; and in the matter of accommodation it has one large and

several smaller hotels, also pensions and inns. In the Arlberg, too, are Züers, reached by sleigh from Langen, 5800 ft. up, sunny and sheltered from wind, with wild and magnificent scenery, good snow, and fine ski-runs, such



A CHARMING LITTLE AUSTRIAN WINTER SPORTS CENTRE: THE PICTURESQUE VILLAGE OF ZÜERS, ON THE ARLBERG.

Photograph by G. Heinzl's Erben, Bludenz.

as the Trittkopf, Madloch Joch, and Valluga; and Ober-Lech (5680 ft), with excellent ski-ing, including a variety of tours sufficient to satisfy the wishes of the most ardent ski-er. Both of these charming little resorts have the advantage of a good hotel; and here, as anywhere else in Austria, the winter sports visitor is sure of a right good welcome and a pleasant holiday.

Although Germany has many districts in which good winter sport is obtainable, attention, so far as foreign visitors are concerned, will probably be confined this season to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in the Bavarian Alps, and reached from Munich, the Bavarian capital, by electric train, in ninety minutes, where the Fourth Olympic Winter Games are being held from Feb. 6 to 16 next. Preparations for this great international event were completed long ago, and now Garmisch-Partenkirchen awaits the great influx of winter sports visitors it expects. Charming situated, almost at the foot of the great Alpe Spitze and Zugspitze massifs, Garmisch-Partenkirchen has the typical picturesqueness of a Bavarian village, and all about the place there is magnificent scenery, whilst the far-famed Oberammergau is within easy reach. For the ski-jump and the long-distance runs' "finishes," an enormous arena has been laid out on the Gudiberg, with accommodation

(Continued overleaf.)



AN AUSTRIAN WINTER FAIRYLAND: A DISTANT VIEW OF KITZBÜHEL, THE POPULAR WINTER SPORTS CENTRE IN THE TYROL.

Photograph by Tiroler Kunstverlag, Innsbruck.

friendliness is instinctive, and the outlook on life is so joyful that the stranger from any country is speedily made to feel at home. The Tyrol has many winter sports centres, but best known to English winter sports visitors are those

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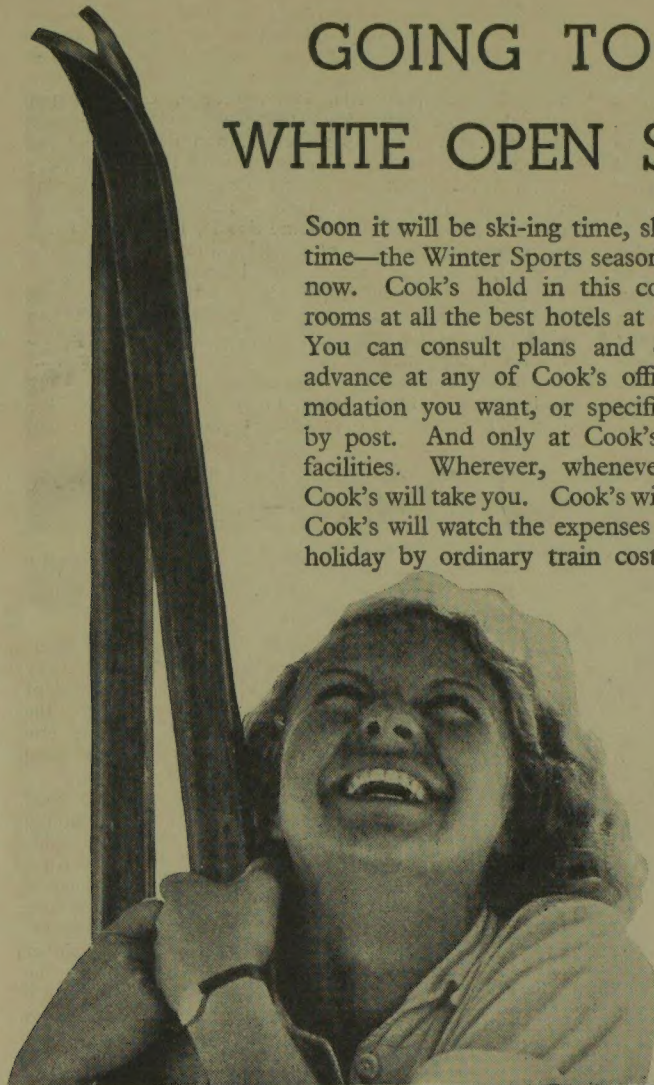
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SOME ATTRACTIONS DURING THE WINTER SEASON, 1935-36

SPORTS EVENTS:

In December and January ..	VIENNA: International Ice Hockey Tournament.
In January	BADGASTEIN (Salzburg): Toboggan and Ski Races.
25th January	BAD ISCHL (pper Austria): Austrian Ski Mastership.
17th to 19th February ..	SEEFELD (Tyrol): International Ski-Jumping and Slalom Competition, International Skating Competition.
21st and 22nd February ..	INNSBRUCK (Tyrol): F.I.S. Races, 1936. (Ski and Slalom Competition of the Fédération Internationale de Ski.) In connection with the F.I.S. Races from February 17th to 24th numerous Winter Sport Events: Curling, Skating, Ice Hockey, etc.
22nd and 23rd February ..	SEMMERING (Two hours from Vienna): International Bobsleigh Race. 1st March: International Ski-Jumping of the Masters for the Zimdin Cup.
23rd February	KLAGENFURT (Carinthia): International Ski-Jumping.
23rd February	KITZBUEHEL: International Ski-Jumping Race.
29th February	LECH ON THE ARLBERG (Vorarlberg): Madloch Race, Ski-Racing.
3rd May	ST. CHRISTOPH ON THE ARLBERG (Vorarlberg): May-Ski Race.
31st May	HEILIGENBLUT (Carinthia): International Glockner Ski Race.

SOCIAL EVENTS:

25th January	VIENNA: Opera Ball.
25th January to 3rd February	VIENNA and SEMMERING (near Vienna): International Bridge Tournament of the Austrian Bridge League.
6th February	VIENNA: Ball of the City of Vienna in the Town Hall.
In January and February ..	VIENNA: Artist Balls, Hunter Balls, Bals Masqués, Costume Balls.
8th to 14th March	VIENNA: Vienna International Fair.

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(Continued)

for 100,000 persons; the slalom and downhill runs will be held on the slopes of the Hausberg; near the station of the railway which climbs the great Zugspitze is the ice-rink, with grand-stands seating 12,000 people; and all



CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS A WINTER SPORTS RESORT: THE WILD MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF THE HIGH TATRAS.

along the course of the big bobsleigh run by the Riesser Lake, grand-stands have been erected, so that all who attend the Olympic Games will have a chance of seeing them under very favourable conditions.

Winter sports in Czechoslovakia are at their best in that delightful region of the Carpathians known as the High Tatras, with its lovely mountain scenery and the various winter sports' centres in which are reached by an electric railway which connects with the Prague-Bohumin-Košice-Jasina main line at Poprad. Among such centres, all with good winter sports facilities, are Tatranská Lomnica, Nový Smokovec, Vyšné Hágy, Tatranská Polianka, Strbské Pleso, and Starý Smokovec. Probably the two best-known centres are Strbské Pleso and Starý Smokovec, both of which have fine ski-fields within easy reach, skating, ice-hockey, and tobogganing; also excellent hotel accommodation. Strbské Pleso is 4430 ft. above sea-level, and Starý Smokovec 3335 ft.; each lies on southern slopes of the mountains, and is sunny and well sheltered from northern winds; both have abundant snow from the beginning of December until the end of March, and a very pleasant

winter sports holiday somewhat off the beaten track can be spent at either resort.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, who specialise in winter sports travel, have an organisation that is unique in this respect, holding, as it does, large allotments of rooms in nearly a hundred hotels, including thirty different resorts, and which makes it possible to secure accommodation from actual hotel plans, and thus to know exactly what you are getting. Moreover, Messrs. Cook publish two handbooks on winter sports, one dealing with Switzerland, the other with all other countries where there are winter sports, and both books, which contain all manner of useful information, may be obtained free of charge on application at any of their offices. Messrs. Cook are running their own special winter sports trains to all the leading Swiss winter sports centres on Dec. 20 and 23 for the Christmas festivities; on Dec. 27 for the New Year; and also on Jan. 3 for a nine- or sixteen-days' holiday at a very low inclusive price; they

have special inclusive tours, on dates from Dec. 18 to Feb. 21, giving twelve days' hotel accommodation at Andermatt, Davos-Dorf, Engelberg, Grindelwald, Gurnigel, Kandersteg, St. Cergue, Villars, and Wengen; special tours to Davos-Dorf, giving fourteen days' hotel accommodation there, on Feb. 29, March 14, and April 8, to join Mr. W. R. Bracken's racing class for the spring ski meeting; initiation parties to Kandersteg on Dec. 20, Jan. 3, 17, and 31, and Feb. 14; skating and ski-ing parties to Lenk on Dec. 18, 20, and 27, Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31, and Feb. 7; and ski-ing parties to Scheidegg (the Bernese Oberland high-altitude centre) on Dec. 14, Jan. 3 and 17, March 14, and April 8; and they have made arrangements for a week-day air-service to St. Cergue, via Geneva, with an inclusive ticket, and announce that

similar air-service arrangements can be made for Crans, Caux, Leukerbad, Villars, and Zermatt.

Alpine Sports, Ltd., place an efficient organisation at the service of intending winter sports holiday-makers. Bookings with reduced fare tickets are made for resorts in Switzerland, Austria, Italy, France, Germany (with special motor tours from Cologne to Garmisch-Partenkirchen for the Olympic Games), and Sweden (by air); and arrangements have been made with Imperial Airways, Swiss Air, and Air France for the conveyance of clients to winter sports centres in the Bernese Oberland, the Grisons, and the Rhône Valley. Alpine Sports, Ltd., offer a novel attraction in the form of glacier ski-ing—in the Tirolese Oetzal, the season recommended being from mid-March until June, and which, it is mentioned, can be as exciting as you wish to make it! It is added, though, that care has been taken to exclude as far as possible from the suggested route the dangers of crevasses, and to confine the tours to safe expeditions, which almost daily include from three to four thousand feet of downhill running, over slopes of untracked snow.



ENJOYING THE SUN AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN: VISITORS ON THE WANK TERRACES, THE ASCENT TO WHICH IS MADE BY FUNICULAR.

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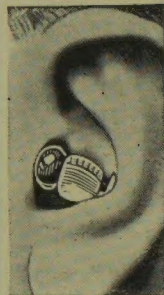
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The Seaforths . . . Motto: "Cuidich'n Rìgh" (Help, to the King). This, with the stag's head appertains to the Mackenzies and according to tradition was bestowed through the founder of the clan having saved the life of King Alexander II of Scotland when attacked by a wounded stag. The 2nd battalion 78th (Highland) Regiment of Foot was raised by Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth and is the direct ancestor of the present 1st Seaforth Highlanders. The fame of "Black & White" Whisky has been built on the tradition of quality. The Whisky of Royal Appointment.



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